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	Plain. Rs.	Linear. Rs.	King's Rs.	Albert. Rs.	Lilly. Rs.
A FULL SET, COMPRISING:— 12 Table Spoons 12 Table Forks 12 Dessert Spoons 12 Dessert Forks 12 Tea Spoons 4 Salt Spoons 6 Egg Spoons 2 Mustard Spoons 1 Soup Ladle 2 Sauce Ladles 2 Gravy Spoons 1 Sugar Spoon 1 Butter Knife	155	208	243	243	232
A HALF SET, COMPRISING:— 6 Table Spoons 6 Table Forks 6 Dessert Spoons 6 Dessert Forks 6 Tea Spoons 2 Salt Spoons 3 Egg Spoons 1 Mustard Spoon 1 Soup Ladle 1 Sauce Ladle 1 Gravy Spoon 1 Sugar Spoon 1 Butter Knife	85	114	134	134	127

A MAHOGANY BOX elegantly fitted up with a complete set as above of the King's Pattern;—carefully arranged with a divided partition to lift out displaying the whole service. The box is neatly lined and measures 18 in. by 12 by 6 deep, the lid has a blank shield for name or device. Rs. 250.

☞ The above is worthy of notice; the plate being of the very best quality;—forms a handsome present.

BREAD PLATTERS.

BREAD PLATTERS, of best Swiss Maple Wood, full size, with handsomely carved borders of various mottoes and designs, a few of which are detailed below:—

"STAFF OF LIFE."
"WASTE NOT, WANT NOT."
"SPEED THE PLOUGH."
"TE DEUM LAUDAMUS."
"OUR DAILY BREAD."
&c. &c. &c.

Some are *without* mottoes on the borders, but have surrounding scroll work, of Wheat ears and Wheat blades, and some with Wheat ears and blades with Poppy heads and leaves combined, forming a very elegant work of art. From Rs. 6, 8, and 10 each.

N. B.—It must be clearly understood that the above are of the best fabric and workmanship.

BREAD KNIVES, with the London-made Bread Blade, and with handsomely carved best Swiss Maple Wood Handles strongly ferruled, and in every way suitable to accompany the Platters. From Rs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 each.

WINE AND SPIRIT LABELS.
BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED.

The Wine and Grape Patterns, with Chains for suspending the labels on the Decanter or Bottle, and with the name distinctly set forth.

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, MADEIRA, BRANDY, WHISKEY, RUM, GIN, HOLLANDS, &c. &c. &c.
Price, each Rs. 2-8. Cash.
A set of not less than six Rs. 12. Cash.

THE NEW PATENT CALL-BELL BACHELORS' CRUET FRAME.

Of best Electro-Silvered Ware. This elegant article consists of a small Glass Salt Cellar with Salt Spoon, a Mustard Pot with Mustard Spoon, and a Third Glass for Pepper, with perforated silvered top. The handle, which is in the centre, is moveable, and by slightly pressing it down, the Call-Bell acts with the greatest care. Rs. 22 each, Cash.

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER FOR "PEPPER," "SALT," AND "CAYENNE."

The article is of the best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior slab-glass of thick and substantial manufacture, not in the least liable to breakage, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. The superior Slab-glass is of Opaque Light Green for "Pepper," of Opaque Cream White for "Salt, and of Blue for "Cayenne." Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 15 the set of three.

FRESH INVOICES JUST LANDED.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC URNS FOR MAKING TEA OR COFFEE.—These useful articles have become highly popular in Bombay, and are in universal demand. The following list of Urns compose the present stock on hand:—

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

	Rs.	
To hold one Pint	8	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Registered	9	0
,, ,, ,, ,, with measure	9	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra strong	10	0
About twenty, of each of the above varieties, to select from.		
To hold two Pints	12	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Registered	12	8
,, ,, ,, ,, with measure and extra strong	13	0
Twenty of this Pattern.		
To hold three Pints	15	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Registered	16	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra strong and ornamented.	17	0
To hold four Pints	20	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Superior	22	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra measure	23	0
To hold six Pints	28	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Ornamented	29	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra filter	31	0

A few only, of the above two sizes, are available.

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver-Plated Lever Tap, superior make, and very handsome.

	Rs.	
To hold one Pint,—Plain	22	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Ornamented	24	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Superior	25	0
To hold two Pints	27	0
,, ,, ,, ,, New model	29	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra finish	32	0
To hold three Pints	35	0
,, ,, ,, ,, best Patterns	40	0

This class (Bronzed) will be found very durable,—about twenty only, in hand.

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article; the quality of this metal is hard and resembles polished silver.

To hold one Pint	20	0
,, ,, ,, ,, New model	22	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra funnel	25	0
To hold two Pints	28	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Superior	30	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Improved Pattern	32	0
To hold four Pints	42	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Double filters	46	0
To hold six Pints	56	8

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use.

To hold one Pint	30	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Elegantly ornamented	35	0
To hold two Pints	40	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Superior	45	0
To hold four Pints with double filters, &c., very handsomely finished	65	0

N. B.—The whole of the above are warranted "Loysel's Patent." *Beware of spurious imitations.*

CARLTON CLUB BREAKFAST FRAMES.

Three different varieties of these useful and very pretty articles are now available, viz: Vine Leaf Pattern with cut glass Salt Tray, silver mounted Mustard, and silver mounted Pepper, both bottles of cut glass of the clearest crystal, the frame and ornamental handle beautifully chased and shaped,—a very handsome present. Rs. 12.

Vine Pattern Carlton Frame with long Pepper Castor, Salt Tray, and Mustard, all of best glass, similar to the above. Rs. 10.

Carlton House Pattern, three frosted glasses with silvered and gilt Spoons fitted in a raised stand of silvered plate, each for Pepper, Salt and Mustard, the handle of a bird pattern ornament. Each Rs. 5.

EGG FRAMES AND WARMERS to hold four eggs each,—a novel contrivance for keeping eggs warm. Rs. 18 and 20 each.

TUMBLER, CLARET GLASS, WINE GLASS, AND CUP COVERS OF GERMAN SILVER, richly electro-silvered, in plain Pattern, Fluted and Wreath Pattern.

Each Pattern is manufactured in three sizes, and each article is fitted with an under rim to prevent the Cover from slipping off.

First or Large Size.—For Tumblers, Rummers, Breakfast Cups—Squat Champagne Glasses, &c. &c.

Second or Medium Size.—For Claret Glasses, Ale Glasses, Long Champagne Glasses, Tea Cups, &c. &c.

Third or Small Size.—For Wine Glasses, Liqueur Glasses, Coffee Cups, &c. &c.

Price of the Plain Pattern.

First size Rs. 2-4 each. Second size Rs. 1-12. Third size Rs. 1.

Price of the Fluted Pattern.

First size Rs. 2-4 each. Second size Rs. 1-12. Third size Rs. 1.

Price of the Wreath Pattern.

First size Rs. 2-8 each. Second size Rs. 2. Third size Rs. 1-4.

Rampart Row, May 1863. HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

SILVER PLATE AND ELECTRO SILVER WARE.

HERBERT & Co. beg respectfully to solicit the attention of residents in Bombay and at Outstations, to their unequalled Stock of Articles for the Table, comprising every description of Cruet, Pickle, Egg, Breakfast, and Tiffin Frames, Toast Racks, Muffineers, Salt-cellars, Butter Tubs, Coolers, &c., in a dozen, different varieties, Egg Warmers, Bread Baskets and Platters, Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, of the newest patterns, Steak, Curry and Chop Dishes, Patent Urns, for making Tea or Coffee, Sugar Vases, Tea Salvers and Waiters, newly designed Crumb Brushes, Bread Knives, Dish Covers, Covers of every size for Glasses and Cups, &c., Fish Carvers of new patterns, well adapted for presents, Chocolate Bowls, also useful for Broth or Soup, Drinking Cups and Mugs, Aug-dauns, (*or fire-holders for lighting Cheroots, &c.*), Claret Jugs, Wine Flagons, Goblets, Sauce Boats, Candle sticks, Candelabra, Table Candlesticks: Chamber do., Flower Vases, Cigar Cases, Flasks, Hotwater Plates, Presentation articles for Wedding gifts, Birthday gifts, &c. &c., Ice Tongs, Marrow Scoops, and all the articles included in "*sets*" of Table Forks and Spoons, &c., including the "Prince of Wales" pattern. Novelties in Electroplate received by every Overland Mail direct from the makers.

THE CHILD'S SILVER TEA SERVICE.

Comprising the following (enclosed in an elegant morocco case, silk and velvet lined.)

A Silver Tea Pot, | A Silver Sugar Basin,
A ditto Mug, | A ditto Milk Ewer,

AND A PAIR OF SILVER SUGAR TONGS.

All of the richest workmanship and of the best finish, forming a very beautiful and unique set, equally well adapted for a Christening Present or a Birthday-Gift. Price for ......Cash Rs. 175 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, AND MUG.

In several handsome and elegant patterns, richly chased or engraved, and highly finished. In morocco case, silk and velvet lined. From, Cash......Rs. 60 to 100 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON AND PLATE.

Beautifully engraved and ornamented and very highly finished. In cases as above. From, Cash ......Rs. 70 to 115 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON.

In great variety, plain or engraved, and of the best finish. Fitted in handsome morocco cases silk and velvet lined. From, Cash Rs. 15 to... 35 0

LADIES' SILVER INKSTANDS.

Small Silver Inkstands, suited for Ladies' Davenports, with Silver Scallop Shellstands, and coloured glass Ink bottles, with sliding tops, Cash ......Rs. 25 0

SILVER CIGAR CASES.

Very rich Silver Cigar Cases, with hinge and spring catch, elaborately engraved or chased, and very highly finished, with scroll for engraving crest or initials. From Cash Rs. 45 to 60 0

SILVER ELECTRO-PLATED TEA AND COFFEE SETS, CONSISTING OF

One Silver Electro-plated Tea Pot.
One Silver Electro-plated Coffee Pot.
One Sugar Pot, *gilt inside, with Cover.*
One Milk or Cream Jug, *gilt inside, with Cover.*
From Rs. 50 the entire set. Cash.

LUND'S PATENT LEVER CORKSCREW.
Complete Rs. 3 each. Cash.

The above is of the simplest construction—very strong, and is warranted to draw every Cork neatly without effort or labour on the part of the drawer.

WINE AND SPIRIT FLASKS.

A strong serviceable Flask, covered with Wicker, with double screw-on Patent tops, the outer one forming a small drinking cup.

From Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 each. Cash.

PRINCE OF WALES' pattern Sugar Sifters, beautifully finished and gilt. Rs. 6.

ICE TONGS of best silvered plate, tastefully ornamented. Rs. 5.

MARROW SCOOPS, extra strong, thickly coated with silver. Rs. 4.

TOAST RACKS of novel patterns. Rs. 7 to 25.

DESSERT, OR FRUIT KNIVES AND FORKS. Square Mahogany Box, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, and prongs, with best Ivory handles, all neatly fitted up with blue lining, lock and key complete... 50 0

MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, &c. with plain mother-O'pearl handles 90 0

MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, similar to the above, but with richly engraved and chased blades and prongs 120

N. B.—The two last Boxes contain each a large knife and fork, to match, for cutting open pines and large fruit.

MAHOGANY BOX, with two inner Trays, holding 18 pairs of highly finished Dessert Knives and Forks, richly engraved and chased blades, thickly silvered, the handles of mother O'pearl......175 0

ANOTHER BOX FITTED UP as the above, with 18 pairs best Dessert Knives and Forks, but of larger size and of richer design......190 0

ROYAL PATENTED IVORY SECURE-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.—Especial attention is invited to the Secure Ivory-Handled and Balance Sheffield Table Cutlery, which is universally admitted to be *superior to all others.*

In this invention the *Tang*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured by a screw.

It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

The Sheffield Steel of which the blades are manufactured is of the very best quality, and the fine Ivory handles are in the most *perfect style of manufacture*:—

Table Knives	per dozen	Rs. 22	0
Dessert Knives	,,	,, 17	8
Meat Carvers, one knife and one fork,	per pair	,, 7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers,	ditto	7	0

N.B.—It is known throughout India that this maker's Cutlery is fully up to the guarantee given with it, and is superior to all others. H. & Co. import only one quality, the above.

HOT PLATES, either for water or sand, the lower portion being made of pewter, it is not liable to breakage, and the plate is fastened on by a *guide catch* keeping the two portions together, each complete Rs. four...... 4 0

OBLONG DISHES, with hot water compartment with shifting handles each making into three separate dishes, suitable for meat, curries, &c., each one complete Rs. 18 0

OVAL FLUTED pattern similar to the above, but of ornamental shape and finish. The dish complete comprising the lower dish with hot water compartment—the middle dish and the cover with a shifting handle (forming another dish) 20 0

N. B.—The above two kinds of dishes are made of cheap metal, which keeps a white polish.

ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered in three pieces.—Viz., the hotwater well or stand; the middle part or dish; and the cover...... 40 0

ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered upon white hard metal highly ornamented, and of a superior quality, in three pieces as those last mentioned; but having a divider to fit loose into the upper dish, forming three spaces for vegetables, &c., if required. Each Rs...... 70 0

SMALL DISHES, suitable for Chops, Cutlets, Muffins, &c., composed of three pieces, i. e., warmer on feet with two handles, inner plate fitting tight on the warmer, and cover with shifting handle. Each Rs...... 50 0

*** Four of the above form a very neat set of Vegetable Dishes.

BUTTER POTS, glass, with plated under dish and cover, with ornamental knob, opaque crystal, green, canary color, &c., round and oval, from Rs. 8, 10, 12, to...... 18 0

BUTTER COOLERS, all kinds and descriptions. Farm pattern, cage pattern, lion, royal, strawberry, &c., most elegant designs and of the first quality, Rs. 18, 20, 23, 25, 28, to 30 0

BEST ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, &c. &c., of all the patterns mentioned below, are of the very best manufacture. The fabric of every article is of the best quality of German Silver, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of pure silver, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years:—

PATTERNS.

	Plain. Rs.	King's Rs.	Albert. Rs.	Lilly. Rs.	Linear. Rs.
Table Forks ℔ doz.	27	42	42	40	36
Dessert Forks ,,	22	33	33	32	30
Table Spoons ,,	27	42	42	40	36
Dessert Spoons ,,	22	33	33	32	30
Tea Spoons ,,	14	22	22	20	18
Egg do. gilt ,,	12	22	22	22	18
Mustard do do. ,,	12	22	22	22	18
Salt do. do. ,,	12	20	20	20	15
Sugar Tongs each.	2½	5	5	4½	4
Sugar Spoons ,,	2½	5	5	4½	4
Mustard Ladles ,,	1½	3	3	3	3
Gravy Spoons ,,	5	8	8	8	6½
Soup Ladle ,,	9	15	15	14	12
Sauce Ladle ,,	3½	4½	4½	4	4
Butter Knives ,,	3	5	5	4½	4
Pickle Forks ,,	1½	3	3	3	2½

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities, to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.

Terms, Net Cash.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS, AND CO.'S BEER IN WOOD of last October brew, just received, orders registered by

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CUNLIFF'S Champagne in Qts.	Rs.	42
,, in Pints	,,	23
,, Claret	,,	36
,, Sherry	,,	25
Ronaldson's Sherry	,,	23

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—

Cognac, real French,
Burgundy, Beaujolais.
Champagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortissos'.

Also, Westley Richard's new Breach-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.

A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers' celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.

EWART, LATHAM & Co,

Bombay, 21st May 1863.

JUST ARRIVED.

JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS beg to invite attention to the following, just received ex *Salamanca*, *Bonne Marie* and *J. J. Dussumier*, and they would solicit early orders from their constituents.

Chillingworth's Crown Claret; a small consignment.
Brandy, Jules Robin's Henry Monnie's and Dunkin's.
Jules Mumin's Champagne in pints and quarts.
Burgoff's Hock and Moselle in ditto ditto.
John Mojr's Jams and Jellies in tins.
Fruits in Brandy and Syrup.
French Patties of every variety.

The names of the suppliers will be their recommendation.

Also a small and choice assortment of Tucker's Lamps, so well and favorably known here.

18th February, 1863.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply at the Godowns of George S. King & Co.

PER "J. J. DUSSIMIER."—McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT, Mess and General Agents, have a fresh stock of—

MUMM'S VINE LEAF BRANDY.
MUMM'S first-class CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.

Apply at No. 1, Church Gate Street.

CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL, First Quality, Jules Mumm and Company, Rheims, Shipped by J. J. Bordes, ship owner and sole Importer Bordeaux.

The only genuine Champagne of this Brand for sale at the Godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT. Price Rs. 42 per Dozen

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following Wines, &c., just to hand:—

Very Superior Sparkling MOSELLE.
Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.
Do. Excellent Golden.
Do. Excellent Pale.
PORT, Old, very superior.
HOCK, Sparkling.
Do. Still.
CLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.
BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."
Do. do. "St. George."
VERMOUTH, Bitter.
BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of FOUR Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.

5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY,

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co...at Rs. 36 per doz. quarts

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856.	Montheuil Franc fils ainé	at Rs.	35	do.	do.
Do. 1858	Do.	,,	30	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856.	Do.	,,	35	do.	do.
Do. 1858.	Do.	,,	30	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858.	Aug. Meller & Co.	,,	16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant		,,	16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville	Do.	,,	22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte	Do.	,,	35	do.	do.

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

Blumeder Mosel.	C. A. Kupferberg.	,,	40	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen		Rs. 28
Bronze do. White do. ......Good Dinner Wines	,,		,, 24
Brown do. Yellow do.	,,		,, 22
MADEIRA, very old	,,		,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	,, 30
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 18
CLARET—			
Chateux Margux		,,	,, 34
Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A. DePaul	Quarts	,,	,, 40
Do. ...A. DePaul	Pints	,,	,, 21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet	Quarts	,,	,, 36
Do. ...do	Pints	,,	,, 19
HOCK—			
Sparking and Still (Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine)		,,	,, 38
MOSELLE do (do.)			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		,,	,, 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do		,,	,, 18
CURACOA		,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 40
CHERRY BRANDY		,,	,, 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	,,
Do. ...Julies Robins (30 year old)		,,	,, 50
Rum ......Fine old Jamaica		,,	,, 20
Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London		,,	,,
Do. ......Hollands, in cases		,,	,,
WHISKEY......Glenlivat, Crabbie		,,	,, 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(*Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.*)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	35
	,, Pts.	,, ,,	18
	No. 2	Blue ,,	30
	,, Pts.	,, ,,	16
	No. 3	Yellow ,,	26
	,, Pts.	,, ,,	14
	No. 4	Green ,,	22
	,, Pts.	,, ,,	12
	Medoc	Red ,,	17
	,, Pts.	,, ,,	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co		38
	,, ,,	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.		32
	,, ,,	per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	,, ,,	per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	,, ,,	per 2 dozen Pts.	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	,, ,,	per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	,, ,,	per 2 dozen Pts	32
Port	Black Seal		28
	,, ,,	Pts.	15
	Red Seal		24
	,, ,,	Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillado	Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso		30
	Light Golden	Green	28
	Pale	Brown	26
	Pale	Yellow	22
	Pale	White	18
Cognac, Old and Pale,	(Black Capsule)		32
	(Yellow ,,)		26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
	,,	Pts.	21
	White	Bottles	42
	,,	Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
,,		Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy			30
,,		Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, April 1863.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Messrs. Treacher & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes.

Bombay, Rampart Row.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received fresh from FORTNUM, MASON & Co., the following Novelties of a kind never before imported into Bombay.

YORK PIES, SOUPS, MEATS, TRUFFLES, MUSHROOMS, in tins.
BONBONS, ALMONDS, IMPERIALS, MUSCATS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, in jars and tins.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, RINGS, FIGS, FRUITS in NOYEAU and BRANDY, in boxes and bottles.

Rampart Row

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—*By a European Firm,* TWO EXPERIENCED CLERKS, *one well acquainted with the Export and Customs trade, and the other with the Import and business of a Counting House. None need apply unless well qualified and with good references. Address J. F., Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.*

NOTICE.—Captain H. Amy, of the Ship *Contest* from Liverpool, will not be responsible for any Debt or Debts contracted by his Crew during his stay in the Harbour.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Contest*, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

H. AMY, Master.

At Cursetjee Pallonjee & Co., Dubash.

IT is hereby notified to the Consignee of Goods per *Agenoria*, Captain Johnson, from Aden, that the Ship is ready to discharge her Cargo, and that if Boats for the same be not sent off within four days from this date, it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Agenoria*.

THE FIRM OF JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE & CO.

OOTACAMUND, NEILGHERRIES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Interest and Responsibility of SORABJEE BURJORJEE, and DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE JASAWALAH, in the above Firm, have ceased from this day, and that all the debts due to and by the said Firm up to this day will be received and paid by PESTONJEE NASSERWANJEE BOTTLEWALA and CAWASJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALA.

(Signed) SORABJEE BURJORJEE.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE.
PESTONJEE NASSERWANJEE.
CAWASJEE JAMSETJEE.

Bombay, 14th May 1863.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the completion of two approaches to Beitkul by the Arbyle and Kyga-ghats.

2. The work to be carried out on a schedule of rates to be furnished by the Contractors. Blank schedules may be had on application to the undersigned.

3. Time of commencement and time of completion to be stated on tender.

4. Contractors to submit to a time clause. No reason will be given for rejection of any tender, and no tenders will be received after 30th September.

5. Work to be paid monthly as measured.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Captain, R. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, North Canara.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Notice is hereby given, that JAMSETJEE RUTTONJEE BISNEY of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of Ruttonjee Byramjee Bisney of Calcutta, Parsee merchant, deceased, has contracted with Dr. JOSEPH CAMILLO LISBOA, to sell that piece or parcel of Land with the three Messuages, or Dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Chundunwady, Girgaum Road, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, admeasuring 485 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 490, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 28, 28, and 163, and is bounded on or towards the North by the property of Nowrojee Byramjee Khan, on or towards the West by the Breach Candy Road, on or towards the South by the property of Ragoonath Wittoba, and on or towards the East partly by the property of Ramchunder Wittojee, and partly by the property of Pandoorung Deenanathjee. Persons having any claim on the said property are required to make the same known to Mr. KEIR, Solicitor for the purchaser, at his Office, Medow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim—Dated this 18th day of May 1863.

C. KEIR, Purchaser's Solicitor.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL.

TO ARCHITECTS.

THE Trustees of the Cathedral invite all competent persons to favor them with DESIGNS FOR A FOUNTAIN to be erected between the Western Door and Entrance Gates.

The Design must provide for the overflow of water being received into a Basin outside the Rails surrounding the Churchyard.

Pencil drawings will be sufficient; of these two will be selected; and finished drawings ordered at the expense of the Trustees, and from them the design will be agreed on.

The Pencil Drawings should be addressed to the Trustees of the Cathedral, at the Vestry, not later than Friday the 5th day of June next.

W. K. FLETCHER, Senior Chaplain,

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Africana*, from London, are requested to send Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

T. K. HATFIELD, Master.

At Cursetjee Pallonjee & Co. Dubash.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Lord Raglan*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Cargoes, failing which, they will be landed by Captain Pope, at the Custom-house, at their expense and risk.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—On and after the 25th instant, the fare for a Dholee over the Bhore Ghaut will be Rs. 2-10-0 instead of Rs. 2-4-0.

J. S. LOWE, Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 21st May 1863.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE OHIO NIGGERS ARE COMING.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Tenth Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 20th May next, Rupees 100 per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 16th April 1863.

SUB-MARINE DIVING COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to undertake all descriptions of SUB-MARINE DIVING, viz., examining and scraping ships' bottoms, stopping leaks, blasting rock, and laying foundations, &c. &c.

For further particulars apply to D. A. McCORMICK, Agent, at Eduljee Cursetjee's, Dubash, Forbes Street, opposite David Sassoon's.

Wanted.

WANTED.—By a European Firm, an ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER well acquainted with Accounts. Address "A. B. C." *Gazette* Office.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO BE LET.—Two ROOMS, either for Offices, or Godowns. Apply to DOSSABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co., No. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TO LET.—A Large GODOWN in Marine Street, Apply to Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, at Messrs. Leckie & Co.'s Office.

TO BE LET FROM 1st JUNE 1863.—An airy and Commodious HOUSE, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, now in the occupation of Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee, Solicitor. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

27th April 1863.

TO LET.—A Godown, situated in the Fort, British Hotel Lane, lately occupied by Messrs. Lyon, Brothers & Co. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, No. 11, British Hotel Lane, Fort.

TO BE LET.—The Spacious Premises at the corner of Church Street and Meadow Street lately occupied by the P. and O. Company with large Godowns, &c., suitable for Banking Houses, Shops, and Storerooms. For further particulars apply to TREACHER & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—A very large Godown in Nesbit Lane, No. 9. Apply to EDULJEE PALLONJE BROS, No. 40, Medow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—A spacious WAREHOUSE, in Golah Lane, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to JEWAJEE MANOCKJEE, on the Premises.

TO BE LET.—A furnished Upper-roomed HOUSE in Mount Road, Mazagon, from 1st June to 30th September. Vehar Water on the Premises. Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Marine Street.

F. BORSINI,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER and JEWELLER, begs to inform the Public, that he has always for sale Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery, by the best London, Paris and Geneva Makers.

N.B.—Chronometers repaired, cleaned and accurately rated. Watches of every description repaired and cleaned properly, so as to ensure time-keeping.

Charges Moderate.

Bombay, 21st May 1863.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOK. Fifth Edition Revised, comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or outstations By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 23rd May 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 1/16 to 2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	98¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	225 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	100 per ct pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	130 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	14 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	32 ex divd.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	20 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	92 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	102 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 23,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 dr.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share ...	Rs.250dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share ...	Rs4,800p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	500 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 350 disct.
Manockji Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 200 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	......	
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs 25,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 500 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	104
" Loan 1835-36 Loan 1842-43 Loan 1854-55	98½
New Five per Cent. Loan	107½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	16¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
(Seed)	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
(Seed)	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
To China To Clyde To Hull	No enquiry.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (21st May 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 442 to 443
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 431 to 432
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 431 to 432
New Oomrawuttee	" 390 to 400
Old Compta	" 408 to 420
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 520 to 522
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 405 to 410
New Varavul	" 405 to 407
New Khandeish	" 390 to 395
New Poratchee	" 407 to 410
New Accote	" 415 to 416
New Mangalore	" 407 to 410

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,560 to 1,575.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ..at	Rs. 6-8 to 6-9 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 7 to 7-2
Gingellyseed (Black	" 32 to 33
and White)	" 37 to 38
Niger	" 27 to 28

Banks.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE..........LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0½d.
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0½d.
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0½d.
" 1 month's sight	2s.	
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for	3 months certain	3 per cent	per annum.
Do.	" 6 "	5 "	"
Do.	" 12 "	6 "	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months	sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s.	0½d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s.	0½d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto	on demand	ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

[illegible] May 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rup.
" " " " 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" " " " 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" " " " 2	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" " " " 1	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
On Scotland On Ireland	On demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 ℔ cent ℔ anm.		
do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.		
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travelers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0d.	"
On Demand	1s. 11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-56 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	" 2-53	"
On Demand	" 2-50	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
" on demand On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s.	11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 7th May 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0½d. "
3 Do.	at 2s.	0½d. "
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d. "
1 Do.	at 2s.	0 1/16d. "
On demand	at 2s.	

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at	3 months' notice,	3 per cent.	
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

May 8th 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
May 21	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat 20 May.
22	England	Robson	Sunderland 9 Feb.
	Contest	Amy	Liverpool 6 Feb.
	Agenoria	Johnson	Aden 30 April.
	China	Minto	Rangoon 28 March
	Scotland	Campbell	Kurrachee 18 May
	Norna (s)	Bain	Hongkong 29 Apr.
	Storm Cloud	Adams	Atago 12 March.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
May 22	Militus	Shaw	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—Seventy-five natives.
Per Ship *Agenoria*, from Aden.—Eight natives.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Brig *Pauline*, T. W. Harrison, bound to Moulmein.
Ship *City of Palaces*, Nacoda, bound to Muscat.
Ship *Etna*, J. J. Graham, bound to Liverpool.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Empire of Peace*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Joachim Christian*, for Kurrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 22ND MAY 1863.

For London.

Patterson.—190 bales Cotton, 665 cwt., Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 27 bales Orchilla Weed, 89¼ cwt., Ludha Sewjee and Co.

For Liverpool.

Castilian.—21 bales Cotton, 767¼ cwt., Khatesy Runchore and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Khatesy Ragowjee.

Otago.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Henry Moore.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Hajee Joola Mooktasaw; 125 bales Cotton, 437¼ cwt., Cursondass Soonderdass; 94 bags Rapeseed, 141 cwt., Framjee, Sands and Co.; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Bhimjee Kirpall.

Culloden.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 100 bales Coir loose, 233 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.

Bulwark.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt.; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Purshotum Tersy; 43 bales Cotton. 150½ cwt., Mugun Sackla; 750 bags Mustard Seed, 375 cwt.; 250 bags Sursee Seed, 125 cwt., Canjee Jeatha.

Sir Charles Napier.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosman; 20 bales Hides, 125 corges, Edward Bates and Co.

Sam Mendel.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Bhimjee Samjee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund.

Bolden Lawn.—600 bags Sursee Seed, 300 cwt., Hirjee Jeatsy.

Princess Alexandra.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Tickumjee Velljee and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Renule, Scovell & Co.

General Simpson.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Mooljee Nensy.

Duke of Wellington.—12 cases Blackwood Furniture, Finlay, Clark and Co.

South Carolina.—20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Soonda Ragowjee; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Campbell, Mitchell and Co.

Sarawak.—700 bundles Gingillyseed, 850 cwt., Tulla Morez.

Tim Whiffler.—300 bundles Galls, 150 cwt., Hunsraz Curumsy.

British India.—97 bundles Ginjilly Seed, 145½ cwt.; 503 bundles Surseeseed, 754½ cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; Loose Guana Crust, 128 tons, J. P. Cornforth and Co.

John Stuart.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Nagsy Dewjee; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Thackersy Dewjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee.

Duncarin.—20 bales Cotton, 71 cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee; 115 bales Cotton, 402 cwt., Framjee Sands and Co.; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy & Co.

Feronia.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Black Eagle.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Ruttonjee Ameerchund; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., M. & B. Curgetjee Cama & Co.; 109 bales Cotton; 381½ cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Albion.—500 bales Cotton, 1,730 cwt., Dorabjee Framjee; 490 bundles Country Gall, 245 cwt., Juvarechund Premchund

Rajah of Cochin.—150 bundles Linseed, 75 cwt., Dewjee Muckany; 50 Hhds. Cocoanut Oil. 198 cwt., 1 q. 9lbs., Ritchie, Steuart & Co.; 350 bundles Surseeseed, 175 cwt., Dewjee Muckany.

Lillies.—170 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., M. & B. Cursetjee Cama & Co.

Havelock.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Dinshaw Parojshaw & Co.

King of Italy.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Megjee Courjee.

Crescent.—170 bales Cotton, 595 cwt., Jewraz Balloo; 70 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Treebhowun Caseeram; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Damoder Tapidass; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., D. Byramjee & Co.

Venus.—63 bales Cotton, 220½ cwt., S. Bell & Co.

North.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Bachordass Ambirdass; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dyall Bhimjee.

Broughton Hall.—81½ bales Cotton, 285½ cwt., Poonsy Velljee; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Stearns Hobart & Co.

Wasp.—200 bales Cotton, 600 cwt., Goculdass Madewjee. & Co.

For Havre.

Tyfon.—1 half bale Cotton, 11½ cwt., S. Tyebjee & Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Malta.*—9 chests Cashmere Shawls, 155 pieces, Ameerchund Curumchund; 3 cases C. Shawls, 66 pieces Jumaloodin Busamoodin.

For St. Thomas.

Gem of the Ocean.—100 bags Linseed, 150 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

Baronet Family.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Malta.*—1 box Pearls, Frangopolo Agelasto & Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *China.*—13 chests M. Opium, 140lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 6 chests M. Opium, 140lbs. each, Woomedchund Hakimchund.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *China.*—21 chests M. Opium, 140lbs. each, Woomedchund Hokumchund; 64 chests M. Opium, 140lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 25 chests M. Opium, 140lbs each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena & Co.; 84½ chests M. Opium, 140lbs. each, Calliandass Nesserwanjee & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

	FROM LONDON.	
492	Adelaide, Jardine.	
749	Art Union, Morrison.	April 10
700	Birkby, Purdy.	
750	Chapman, Harland.	
567	City of Glasgow, Carnaghard—W. Nicol & Co.	March 8
882	Cyclops, Cordiner.	
1954	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	March 3
531	Dovercourt, Heigho.	
890	Edendale, McGregor.	
1168	Glasgow, Taylor.	
831	Janet Cowan, McKirdy.	April 9
1987	Louisa, Sowcroft—W. Nicol & Co.	March 1
774	Mahratta, Hickman.	
1187	Maldon, Scals.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Feb. 4
1036	Marian Moore, Monce.	
844	Minnehaha, Morgan.	
950	Octavia, Bristow.	Feb. 14
818	Sarah Sands, Gillies.	
744	Sea Park, Stewart—Grey & Co.	April 18
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
492	Sirocco.—Burjorjee & Co.	Feb. 24
744	Thomas Hamlin, Menzies.	Feb. 25
1104	Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.	March 21
940	Wings of the Wind, Wyllie.	
	FROM LONDON VIA ADEN.	
905	Southern Light.	Jan. 24
	FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.	
1854	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
1033	Aaron Brown, Rogers.	
904	Baron Renfrew, Thomas.	
839	Barbara.	March 24
589	[illegible], Campbell.	
814	[illegible], Goodwin.	Feb. 1
668	Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	March 6
	Eliza Bencke, Jackson.—Souza Pinto & Co.	March 9
1000	Eliza, Inckerson.	Dec. 7
1091	Eliphalet Greeley, Cutter.	
220	Fideliter, (s), Jones—E. Bates & Co.	
1165	Gatneau, Cumming.	Feb. 8
647	Grefve Berg, Snellman.	Feb. 18
819	Hurry Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 13
855	Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Steven Brothers & Co.	
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson.	
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1129	Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 9
1243	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 22
1745	Merchant Prince, McLay.	
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins.—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 13
1157	Neptune's Car, Kirby.	March 27
1034	Old England, Bulman.	Feb. 23
982	Princess Somawutty, Roy—H. Forman.	April 3
1357	Salsette, Dawson.—Stoehr Prieger & Co.	
900	Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair.	
370	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.	
965	Tangier.	
1178	Thomas Seddon—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
830	Araminta, Blay.	Dec. 21
1623	Agenoria, Johnson—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Nov. 21
1005	Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	April 1
903	Blencathra, Stewart.	Jan. 18
885	Chevalier, Perkins.	Dec. 26
1046	Childwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 21
936	Elizabeth, Stewart.	Jan. 21
1325	Euroclydon, Wright.	April 9
1343	Levant, Ferran.—Ewart Latham & Co.	Jan. 21
1957	Lord Palmerston, Halcrow.	April 9
811	Missouri, Calhoun.	
1669	Oriental, Ballard.	
1459	Research, Kirk.	Feb. 13
1115	Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 2
	FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.	
1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
427	Enterprise, Haynes.	
1187	Lady Franklin, Rawle.	
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
798	Amity, Stenson.	Jan. 23
890	Congress, Drinkwater.	Feb. 7
960	Falkland, Pender.	
1142	Johannisberg, Stilphan.	March 12
533	Neptune, Veary.	
	Shannon, Hemsworth.	Nov. 25
1155	Sabino.	March 8
1246	Sirocco.	April 14
705	Southern Rights.	March 9
654	Sparkling Wave, Emery.	Dec. 10
1089	T. E. Lemon, Rainey.	
1023	Wandering Jew, Smart.	Feb. 7
	FROM KING GEORGE'S SOUND.	
1150	Lincluden Castle, Smith.	Sept. 9
	FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.	
950	Highland Light, Crowell.	Feb. 16
1890	Thomas Harward, Robinson.	Feb. 16
	FROM GALLE.	
	La Japan (s).	
858	Reigate, Ewart Latham & Co.	
140	Sonderborg.	
	Tobin (s).	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
1381	Dragoon.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.	
334	Crusader.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.	
1199	Baden.	(put back.)
500	Elizabeth Douthwaite.	
780	Manlius.	
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
549	City of Edinburg, Seden—Finlay Clark & Co.	
525	City of London, Hendry—Finlay Clark & Co.	Feb. 7
	Cheduba (s) B. I. S. N. Co.	
934	Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell.	
	FROM STOCKHOLM.	
430	Elizabeth, Caisson.	
	FROM AUSTRALIA.	
712	Daphne Farman.	
1001	Maxwell, Jones.	
1300	Rangoon.	Jan. 8
1340	Royal Visitor.	
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
	Eliza—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
410	Ophir	
806	Shen Shah.	
620	Hyderee.	
804	Joshua.	
655	Ally.	April 6
679	Alice Maud—S. Tyebjee & Co.	March 7
1361	Castlemaine—Lawrence & Co.	April 17
	Clymene.	
	Day Dream.	
769	India, (s), Grey—B. I. S. N. Co.	
664	Mary Ann.	
942	Miriam—Lawrence & Co.	April 27
559	Punjaub.	April 22
	Rohamanee.	April 17
	Schah Jehan.	April 14
938	Sebastopol—E. Bates & Co.	March 27
	FROM MOULMEIN.	
546	Anna Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.	March 19
868	John Kerr—Cohen & Co.	March 26
698	Sea Lion, Alexander—Bramhall & Co.	
961	Minniehaha,—Morgan.	
631	Raritan, Bliss.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

	FROM LONDON.	
850	Clarendon, Dongal.	Feb. 20
538	David Malcolm, Zidmarsh.	April 18
657	Elinor, Bowden.	
364	James Purle, Wilson.	March 7
396	Kent, Birch.	
615	Loretto, Thomas.	Jan. 20
492	Sirocco.	
492	T-aveller, Fletcher.	March 3
699	Westward Ho! Wilkinson.	April 15
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
475	Royal Alice, Robinson.	
	FROM HULL.	
550	Sophie, Swellman.	Jan. 22
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
473	Monitor, James.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
379	Ganjam, Durand.	March 7
790	Surate, Blonet.	Feb. 7
419	Versan, LePerdu.	Jan. 18
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
404	Colonel Ledyard, Wells.	Feb. 7
450	Jessica, Powell.	
489	Nysaas, Hutchison.	

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 22.

Gell, Lieut. Colonel J. S., 10th Regt. N. I., on duty.
Bell, Lieut. Colonel H. M. B., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Surat.
Finch, Lieut. W. J., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Carmichael, Lieut., H.M.'s 108th Regt., on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.
Newall, Lieut. M. C., C/18 Royal Artillery, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 22.

Gell, Lieut. Colonel J. S., 10th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—MAY 22ND, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt. the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. Lieut. Carmichael, of H. M.'s 108th Foot, has obtained leave to proceed to England on medical certificate, in accordance with section 44, para 808, page 105, 2nd appendix Jameson's Code.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 21st May 1863.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer of the Unattached List, employed in the Barrack Department, and belonging to Her Majesty's 64th Foot, is transferred to Her Majesty's 28th Foot, agreeably to G. O. C. No. 849 of the 14th August, 1862:—

Serjeant James Baillie.

Bombardier and Laboratoryman William Fitzgerald, of the Unattached List, employed in the Kirkee Laboratory Establishment, is promoted to the rank of Serjeant, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 492 of the 3rd September 1862, with effect from 1st May 1863.

The services of Private Thomas Carberry, 103rd Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, for employment as a Constable.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to publish for the information and guidance of Officers Commanding British Regiments serving in this Command, the following letter No. 3,050, dated House Guards 31st March 1863:—

SIR,—The Inspector General of Musketry having in his quarterly report for the period ending 31st December last, represented to the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief that the extra position drill enjoined by the General Order of the 1st February 1859, is not generally executed, I have it in Command to request that you will call the attention of Officers Commanding Regiments, serving in your Command, to the General Order in question, which is printed at the head of the Musketry Regulations of the Army, pointing out to them at the same time that His Royal Highness will take serious notice of every instance of neglect of this nature which may hereafter be reported to him.

BENGAL.

(*From the Calcutta Government Gazette.*)

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain S. C. D. Ryder, of the Bengal Staff Corps, and Station Staff Officer at Jubbulpore, to be Cantonment Joint Magistrate at Jubbulpore

Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. W. Linzee to be Vice-Consul General for the United States of America at Calcutta.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General is pleased to appoint Veterinary Surgeon George Kettlewell to His Excellency's Body Guard, *vice* Veterinary Surgeon Bath, resigned.

The following Rules regarding the rate of Batta to be passed to Officers (not of the Staff Corps) detached from their Regiments on duty are published for general information and guidance, and are applicable to the three Presidencies:—

I. The only case in which an Officer detached from his Regiment is to be restricted to half Batta, on the grounds of his Regiment being in receipt of that rate, is during absence on leave.

II. Employment upon any sort of duty at a full Batta Station will constitute a claim to full Batta.

III. An Officer appointed, while serving at a half Batta Station to any situation or duty beyond the limit of 200 miles, will be admitted to full Batta from the date of proceeding to enter upon the duty to which nominated, and will continue to receive full Batta until he shall re-join his Corps at a half Batta Station.

Subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the following scale of allowances will be drawn by Quarter-Masters of the Royal Artillery serving in the three Presidencies:—

HORSE ARTILLERY.	On first appointment.	After 10 years' service.	After 15 years' service.
Indian Pay and Allowances	161 2 3	185 7 10	208 12 1
Tentage	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
Office Allowance	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0
Office Rent	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Horse Allowance	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
Total	356 [illegible]	380 [illegible]	[illegible] 12 [illegible]

With the extra Batta of a Lieutenant when serving beyond 200 miles from the Presidency.

FIELD AND GARRISON ARTILLERY.			
Indian Pay and Allowances	164 0 3	188 5 9	206 10 0
Tentage	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
Office Allowance	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0
Office Rent	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Horse Allowance	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Total	329 0 3	353 5 9	371 10 0

With the extra Batta of a Lieutenant when serving beyond 200 miles from the Presidency. The Horse Allowance is not granted to Quarter-Masters of Garrison Brigades except when marching or in the Field.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Impey, R.E., is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. Maxwell, R. E., proceeded on sick leave.

Sporting.

BOMBAY RACES.—1863.

THE DEALERS' PLATE FOR ARABS IMPORTED AFTER 1ST SEPTEMBER 1862.

H. H. Aga Khan's	c. a. h.	Zaufer.
"	g. a. c.	Syed.
"	g. a. h.	Timooor.
"	g. a. h.	Hullakoo.
"	b. a. c.	Youkharibash.
"	b. a. h.	Autash Afrooze.
"	b. a. h.	Jairam.
"	g. a. c.	Moosa.
"	b. a. c.	Churgiz.
"	g. a. h.	Ferhand.
The Hajee	Na. b. a. h.	Julfan.
"	" g. a. h.	Viking.
"	" c. a. h.	Banker.
"	" c. a. c.	Raby.
Abdool Wahab's	g. a. h.	Tumey.
"	b. a. c.	Namuck.
Mr. Elliott's	b. a. h.	Star of India.
Ali Abdoolah's	b. a. c.	Salonica.
"	Fleabitten a. m.	Florence Brandon.
"	c. a. f.	Princess Alexandra.
"	b. a. c.	Mejnoon.
"	g. a. h.	Gen. Stonewall Jackson.
"	g. a. h.	The Pale Horse.
Nowrojee Nusserwajee's	b. a. h.	Melbourne.
"	b. a. h.	Enemy.
"	b. a. h.	Kitmudgar.
"	b. a. h.	Rajpootana.
Mr. Shepherd's	c. a. h.	Crusader.
"	b. a. h.	Cardinal.
"	g. a. h.	Bhosphorus.
"	g. a. h.	Multum in Parvo.
Mr. Ginger's	b. a. h.	May Day.
"	b. a. c.	Glenmore.
The Stables'	c. a. h.	Eden Elliot.
"	b. a. h.	Denmark.
"	w. a. h.	Ferrimose.
"	b. a. h.	British Flag.
"	b. a. c.	Prince Albert.
Sorabjee Dady Suntook sons	w. a. h.	Excelsior.
"	b. a. h.	Prince of Wales.
"	b. a. h.	Omer Pacha.
Mr. Douglas'	g. a. h.	Champion.
"	g. a. h.	Marmion.
"	In. g. a. g.	Sultan.
Mr. Henry's	b. a. h.	Ivaphoe.
Jamasjee Cawasjee's	b. a. h.	Bahadoor.
Mr. Tapley's	b. a. c.	Autocrat.
"	c. a. m.	Lillian, late "Theresa."
Mahomed Bauker's	b. a. h.	Dervish.
"	g. a. h.	Bundoolah.
"	g. a. h.	Denmark.
"	g. a. h.	Dowlat.
"	b. a. h.	Æolus.
Mr. Williams'	g. a. h.	Montrose.
"	g. a. h.	Baronet.
Ally Asker's	b. a. c.	Young Cæsar.
"	b. a. h.	Sheeraz.
"	g. a. h.	Shah-in-Shah.
The Stranger's	g. a. h.	Kettledrum.
"	b. a. h.	Elsinore.
"	g. a. c.	Koh-i-noor.
"	g. a. c.	Dagobert.
"	g. a. h.	Restoration.
"	g. a. h.	Deputy.
"	b. a. h.	Tantalus.
"	In. g. a. h.	Forlorn Hope.
"	g. a. h.	Frantic.

Horses imported after 1st September 1863 allowed to enter until 1st December.

THE FORBES' STAKES FOR ALL HORSES.

H. H. Aga Khan's	b. a. h.	Ali Shah.
"	b. a. h.	Sulliman.
Mr. Douglas'	b. aus. g	Highflyer.
Major Crosbie's	b. a. h.	Warrior.
Mr. Elliott's	b. a. h.	Alabama, late "Crab."
The Stranger's	g. a. h.	Grey Leg.
Ali Abdoola's	b. aus. f	Place Aux Dames.
Mahomed Bauker's	g. a. h.	Venus.
"	b. a. h.	Garibaldi.
The Slasher's	c. a. h.	Potomac.
The Stables'	b. a. h.	Turn of Luck.

Horses may be entered until 1st December at 50 G. M. Stakes and 25 G. M. Forfeit.

THE DERBY FOR ALL MAIDEN ARABS.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g. a. h.	Tarlan.
"	b. a. h.	Basheer.
"	g. a. c.	Hermit.
"	g. a. h.	Pekin.
"	b. a. h.	Autash Afrooze.
The Hajee	Na. b. a. h.	Nujeeb.
"	" g. a. h.	Viking.
"	" c. a. h.	Banker.
"	" c. a. c.	Raby.
The Slasher's	c. a. h.	Potomac.
Mahomed Bauker's	g. a. h.	Jurham.
"	b. a. h.	Dervish.
Ali Abdoolah's	b. a. h.	Rajah.
"	b. a. h.	Pride of India.
"	b. a. c.	Mejnoon.
"	c. a. f.	Princess Alexandra.
"	Fleabitten a. m.	Florence Brandon.
Mr. Shepherd's	c. a. h.	Crusader.
"	b. a. h.	Cardinal.
"	g. a. h.	Bhosphorus.
Mr. Elliott's	b. a. h.	Star of India.
"	b. a. h.	Alabama, late "Crab."
Major Crosbie's	b. a. h.	B. L. C.
Mr. Douglas'	g. a. h.	Marmion.
"	g. a. h.	Champion.
"	g. a. h.	Sir Douglas.
The Stables'	c. a. h.	Eden Elliott.
"	b. a. h.	Denmark.
"	w. a. h.	Ferrimose.
"	b. a. h.	British Flag.
"	g. a. c.	Prince Albert.
Mr. Ginger's	b. a. h.	May Day.
"	b. a. c.	Glenmore.
Mr. Tapley's	g. a. c.	Greymore.
"	c. a. m.	Lillian, late "Theresa."
The Stranger's	g. a. h.	Cavalier.
"	b. a. h.	Conscript.
"	b. a. h.	Glendaruel.
"	g. a. c.	Koh-i-noor.
"	g. a. c.	Dagobert.
"	g. a. h.	Deputy.

10 G. M. for Horses named on the 1st September when the Race will close.

50 G. M. SWEEPSTAKES FOR ALL HORSES.

H. H. Aga Khan	One Nomination.
Mr. Elliot	Do.
Mahomed Bauker	Do.
The Stables	Do.
Ali Abdoolah	Do.
The Strange	Do.

Closed.

THE ALEXANDRA VASE FOR ALL MAIDEN ARABS.

H. H. Aga Khan's	b. a. h.	Tarlan.
"	b. a. h.	Basheer.
"	g. a. c.	Hermit.
"	g. a. h.	Pekin.
"	b. a. h.	Copenhagen.
"	g. a. h.	Sadut.
"	b. a. c.	Youkharibash.
"	b. a. h.	Autash Afrooze.
"	g. a. h.	Ferhand.
The Hajee	Na. b. a. h.	Nujeeb.
"	" g. a. h.	Viking.
"	" c. a. h.	Banker.
"	" c. a. c.	Raby.
Abdool Wahab's	g. a. h.	Tumey.
"	b. a. c.	Namuck.
The Slasher's	c. a. h.	Potomac.
Mr. Ginger's	b. a. h.	May Day.
"	b. a. c.	Glenmore.
The Stables'	c. a. h.	Eden Elliot.
"	b. a. h.	Denmark.
"	w. a. h.	Ferrimose.
"	b. a. h.	British Flag
"	g. a. c.	Prince Albert.
Mr. Douglas's	g. a. h.	Marmion.
"	g. a. h.	Champion.
"	g. a. h.	Sir Douglas.
Major Crosbie's	b. a. h.	B. L. C.
Mr. Elliott's	b. a. h.	Star of India.
"	b. a. h.	Alabama, late "Crab"
Mr. Henry's	b. a. h.	Ivanhoe.
Jamsetjee Cawasjee	b. a. h.	Bahadoor.
Ali Abdoolah's	b. a. h.	Rajah.
"	b. a. h.	Pride of India.
"	c. a. f.	Princess Alexandra.
"	b. a. c.	Mejnoon.
"	Fleabitten a. m.	Florence Brandon.
Mahomed Bauker's	g. a. h.	Jurham.
"	b. a. h.	Dervish.
"	g. a. h.	Bundoolah.
"	b. a. h.	Denmark.
Nowrojee Nusserwanjee's	b. a. h.	Melbourne.
Mr. Williams'	g. a. h.	Montrose.
"	b. a. h.	Baronet.
"	c. a. h.	Pathan.
Mr. Tapley's	g. a. c.	Greymore.
"	c. a. m.	Lillian, late "Theresa."
Ally Asker's	b. a. c.	Young Cæsar.
"	b. a. h.	Sheeraz.
Mr. Shepherd's	g. a. h.	Multum in Parvo.
"	c. a. h.	Crusader
"	b. a. h.	Cardinal.
"	g. a. h.	Bhosphorus.
The Stranger's	g. a. h.	Cavalier.
"	g. a. h.	Glendaruel.
"	b. a. h.	Conscript.
"	g. a. h.	Kettledrum.
"	g. a. h.	Deputy.
"	b. a. h.	Elsinore.
"	g. a. c.	Koh-i-noor.
"	g. a. c.	Dagobert.
"	g. a. h.	Frantic.

Closed.

40 G. M. SWEEPSTAKES FOR ALL ARAB HORSES.

H. H. Aga Khan	One Nomination.
The Stables	Do.
Mahomed Bauker	Do.
The Hajee	Do.
Ali Abdoolah	Do.
The Stranger	Do.

Open until 1st September at 50 G. M. Stakes and a forfeit of 30 G. M.

THE COLT'S PLATE.

H. H. Aga Khan's	b. a. c.	Youkharibash.
"	g. a. c.	Syed.
"	g. a. c.	Abdool Rizzack.
"	g. a. c.	Moossa.
"	g. a. c.	Sattara.
The Hajee	Na c. a. c.	Raby.
Abdool Wahab's	b. a. c.	Namuck.
Mr. Douglas'	In g. a. c.	Sultan.
Nowrojee Nusserwanjee	g. a. c.	Good Success.
Mr. Ginger's	b. a. c.	Glenmore
"	b. a. c.	Never Despair.
The Stables'	g. a. c.	Prince Albert.
Ali Abdoolah's	g. a. c.	Salonica.
"	c. a. f.	Princess Alexandra.
"	b. a. c.	Mejnoon.
"	b. a. c.	Gen. Stonewall Jackson.
Mr. Tapley's	b. a. c.	Autocrat.
Ally Asker's	b. a. c.	Young Cæsar.
The Stranger's	g. a. c.	Dagobert
"	g. a. c.	Koh-i-noor.

Closed.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE FOR ARAB'S IMPORTED AFTER THE 1ST SEPTEMBER 1862.

H. H. Aga Khan's	c. a. h.	Zaufer.
"	g. a. c.	Syed.
"	g. a. h.	Timoor.
"	b. a. c.	Youkharibash.
"	b. a. h.	Autash Afrooze.
"	g. a. c.	Moosa.
"	g. a. h.	Ferhand.
The Hajee	Na b. a. h.	Julfan.
"	" g. a. h.	Viking.
"	" c. a. h.	Banker.
"	" c. a. c.	Raby.
Abdool Wahab's	g. a. h.	Tumey.
Mr. Douglas'	g. a. h.	Marmion.
"	g. a. h.	Champion.
"	g. a. h.	Sir Douglas.
"	In. g. a. h.	Sultan.
Mr. Ginger's	b. a. h.	May Day.
"	b. a. c.	Glenmore.
The Stables'	c. a. h.	Eden Elliot.
"	b. a. h.	Denmark.
"	w. a. h.	Ferrimose.
"	b. a. h.	British Flag.
"	g. a. c.	Prince Albert.
Ali Abdoolah's	g. a. c.	Salonica.
"	c. a. f.	Princess Alexandra.
"	b. a. c.	Mejnoon.
"	Fleabitten a. m.	Florence Brandon.
Mr. Tapley's	b. a. c.	Autocrat.
"	c. a. m.	Lillian, late "Theresa."
Nowrojee Nusserwanjee's	b. a. h.	Enemy.
Mahomed Bauker's	g. a. h.	Denmark.
"	g. a. h.	Bundoolah.
"	b. a. h.	Dervish.
Mr. Williams'	g. a. h.	Montrose.
"	b. a. h.	Baronet.
Ally Asker's	b. a. c.	Young Cæsar.
"	b. a. h.	Sheeraz.
The Stranger's	g. a. h.	Kettledrum
"	g. a. h.	Deputy.
"	g. a. h.	Frantic.
"	b. a. h.	Elsinore.
"	g. a. c.	Dagobert.
"	g. a. c.	Koh-i-noor.

Closed.

THE TRIA JUNCTA.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g. a. h.	Tarlan.
"	b. a. h.	Basheer.
"	g. a. c.	Hermit.
"	b. a. c.	Youkharibash.
"	b. a. h.	Autash Afrooze.
"	g. a. h.	Pekin.
The Hajee	Na. g. a. h.	Viking.
"	" c. a. h.	Banker.
"	" c. a. c.	Raby.
"	Na. b. a. h.	Nujeeb.
The Stables'	c. a. h.	Eden Elliot.
"	b. a. h.	Denmark.
The Slasher's	c. a. h.	Potomac.
Mahomed Bauker's	g. a. h.	Jurham.
"	b. a. h.	Dervish.
The Stranger's	g. a. h.	Cavalier.
"	g. a. h.	Deputy.
"	b. a. h.	Glendaruel.

Closed.

ALLY SHAH'S CHALLENGE CUP FOR ALL MAIDEN ARABS.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g. a. h.	Tarlan.
"	b. a. h.	Basheer
"	g. a. c.	Hermit.
"	g. a. h.	Pekin.
"	b. a. c.	Youkharibash.
"	b. a. h.	Autash Afrooze.
"	c. a. h.	Zaufer.
"	g. a. h.	Ferhand.
The Hajee	Na. b. a. h.	Nujeeb.
"	g. a. h.	Viking.
"	c. a. h.	Banker.
"	c. a. c.	Raby.
The Slasher's	c. a. h.	Potomac.
Ali Abdoolah's	b. a. h.	Raja.
"	c. a. f.	Princess Alexandra.
"	b. a. c.	Mejnoon.
"	Fleabitten a. m.	Florence Brandon.
Mahomed Bauker's	b. a. h.	Dervish.
"	g. a. h.	Jurham.
"	g. a. h.	Bundoolah.
"	g. a. h.	Denmark
Mr. Douglas'	g. a. h.	Marmion.
"	g. a. h.	Champion.
The Stranger's	g. a. h.	Cavalier.
"	b. a. h.	Glendaruel
"	b. a. h.	Conscript.
"	g. a. c.	Koh-i-noor.

Closed.

THE ELLIOT TRIAL STAKES FOR ALL ARABS.

H. H. Aga Khan	One Nomination.
The Hajee	Do.
The Stables	Do.
Mahomed Bauker	Do.
The Slasher	Do.
Mr. Douglas	Two Nominations.
Ali Abdoolah	One Nomination.
The Stranger	Do. Do.

Closed.

A. VERRAL,
For Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, May 1863.

Letters to the Editor.

TIDES.

SIR,—In my communication of 2nd instant, to which you kindly gave insertion, I pointed out the cause of the error of the computed times of tide at Bombay, as derived from those of London by adding a constant quantity,—viz., the variation of the intervals between the moon's transit and tide dependent on the difference of the age of the tides at the two ports. In the absence of the necessary data derivable from local observations I made certain approximate assumptions, and computed the times of tide from 2nd to 18th May, allowing for the variation of the semimenstrual equality, and compared the times with those determined with the same constants by the Equilibrium Theory, from which they do not generally vary much,—and also with the tidal hours derived as usual from the Nautical Almanac.

I beg again to submit the computed times of high water for some days to come, that any interested in the matter may compare them with observation,—and I need hardly add that the results of a careful comparison would be both valuable and interesting. The times in the first columns are determined in the usual manner from the Nautical Almanac; in the next, by assuming that the inequalities have the same values as at London but allowing for the difference of *age* of the tides; and in the last, by Bernoulli's theory using the same approximate data as before.

Computed Times of High-Water at Bombay.

Date.		By the "Nautical Almanac" method.		Allowing for the difference of age		By Bernoulli's Theory.	
		Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
May	23	2 10	2 29	2 5	2 26	2 0	2 22
	24	2 47	3 6	2 51	3 14	2 43	3 10
	25	3 27	3 52	3 39	4 8	3 38	4 9
	26	4 15	4 40	4 41	5 16	4 42	5 15
	27	5 9	5 42	5 49	6 20	5 51	6 23
	28	6 17	6 50	6 57	7 23	6 55	7 24
	29	7 21	7 53	7 50	8 16	7 51	8 18
	30	8 24	8 51	8 42	9 7	8 45	9 10
	31	9 17	9 43	9 32	9 56	9 34	9 59
June	1	10 8	10 33	10 19	10 44	10 25	10 50
	2	10 57	11 30	11 7	11 33	11 15	11 39
	3	11 45	—	11 56	—	—	0 8
	4	0 8	0 34	0 20	0 44	0 27	0 51
	5	0 57	1 21	1 9	1 34	1 16	1 41
	6	1 45	2 10	2 0	2 27	2 6	2 31
	7	2 35	3 1	2 55	3 24	2 57	3 25
	8	3 28	3 56	3 53	4 24	3 54	4 24
	9	4 25	4 54	4 58	5 33	4 56	5 31

It will be observed that whilst the difference between the "Almanac" times and either of the other computed times occasionally amounts to about 40 minutes, the difference between the two latter never exceeds 7 minutes; and it is to be remembered that the computations are independent of one another. Part of the small differences of the results they give may possibly be owing to the difference between the semimenstrual inequality at London, and that assumed for Bombay in computing by Bernoulli's formula.

It seems just possible that the great disturbance of the *time* of high water occasionally attributed by seamen to the wind, may be owing to the error of the Nautical Almanac method, at certain phases of the moon. Sometimes it may have arisen from confounding the "time of slack water" with that of "high-water," to which I alluded in my letter of 20th April. These can only be synchronous in harbours with one inlet.

It is to be regretted that whilst, for the coasts and islands of northern Atlantic especially, we have very full information, our knowledge of the tides of the Indian ocean is of the most scanty and useless descrip-

[illegible] hand, I give the following specimens of unsatisfactory statements of the "Establishments of Ports" at some of the few places in the Indian Ocean for which we have any information:—

At Solomon's Island (Chagos) the tide hour is 1 o'clock according to Norie, half-past 1 according to Lubbock's information.

At Mahi, the tide hour is 5h. 30m. says Horsburgh, 3h. 42m. says Lubbock.

At Remire (Amirante Is.) the tide hour is 3h. 30m. by Horsburgh, and 3h. 51m. by Lubbock.

At Rodrigue, Norie gives 12h. 30m., Horsburgh 12h. 45m., and Lubbock 3h. 13m.

At Zanzibar, Horsburgh gives 4h. 30m., Lubbock 3h. 52m., and some other authorities 4h. 45m.

We want more satisfactory information than this.

Dr. Whewell examined a collection of the maps and charts made for the East India Company and says he "found very few notices of tides," and "scarcely any" for such places as "the south coasts of Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, and the detached islands and archipelagos." Captains of vessels visiting the ports of this ocean would add to our knowledge by taking note of the *times* of *high-water* and of *slack water*, and forwarding the information to such a body as the Bombay Geographical Society, who, I daresay, would willingly publish it.—I am yours, &c.

22nd May 1863. J. B.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Fuhchau, on the 18th April, the wife of the Rev. R. S. Maclay, of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, of a son.

At Hongkong, on the 24th April, the wife of James Jarman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 16th April, by the Rev. J. J. Irwin, Colonial Chaplain, John George Dunn, of Shanghae, to Sarah Nesfield, fourth daughter of the Rev. Charles Cookson, Vicar of Maxey, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS.

At Mazagon, on the 21st instant, aged 28, Langley John, third son of William Webb [illegible], Esq., of Kilburn, near London.

At Sea, on the 9th April, on board the ship [illegible], Peter A Blomson, Second Officer.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer MALTA, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 24th May 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:

	Viâ Marseilles.	Viâ Southampton.
Weight under ¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
" ½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" [illegible] "	" 0 14 0	......
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	0 8 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. and O. Company's Steamer, "CHINA," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th May 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th May.

Letters, &c., for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE per steamer "KURRACHEE" will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

REVISED MEMORANDUM OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF OVERLAND AND CHINA MAILS DURING THE YEAR 1863.

FOR CHINA, AND FOR AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—14 and 29—9 A.M.

FOR SIND.—About 10 and 26—12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MUSCAT AND PERSIAN GULF.—26th Sept. and 10th Nov. after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR.—MAY, 1863.

First Quarter......Tuesday 26d. 1h. 38.2m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	23	Jupiter rises at 3h. 8m.	5 24	6 28	2 29	2 47	Date 21st May, Time—9h. 1m. 22s.
Sun.	24	Whit Sunday.	5 24	6 29	3 6	3 27	
Mon.	25	Jupiter sets at 2.49	5 24	6 29	3 52	4 15	
Tues.	26	Venus rises at 8.3.	5 24	6 30	4 40	5 9	
Wed.	27	Venus sets at 9h 21m	5 24	6 30	5 42	6 17	
Thur.	28	Uranus sets at 5.28.	5 24	6 30	6 50	7 81	
Fri.	29	Saturn rises at 1.24.	5 23	6 31	7 53	8 24	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday 23rd.—Battle of Ramillies, 1706.—Linnæus born, 1707.—A great Fire on the Bombay Green, 1823.—Kertch taken, 1855.

Sunday 24th.—Treaty with Holland, 1783.—Queen Victoria born, 1819.

Monday 25th.—Princess Helena Augusta born, 1846.

Tuesday 26th.—

Wednesday 27th.—Venerable Bede born, 678, died 735.—Habeas Corpus Act passed 1679.—Press emancipated for the first time, 1679.—King of Hanover born, 1819.—General Anson died, 1857.

Thursday 28th.—William Pitt born, 1759.—The Telegraphic Cable successfully laid between Suez and Aden, 1859.

Friday 29th.—Restoration of Charles II., 1660.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	May 12	KURRACHEE	May 16
AGRA	May 16	LAHORE	May 13
ALLAHABAD	May 16	LONDON	Apr 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Apr 10
ALEXANDRIA	Apr 21	MADRAS	May 16
BANGALORE	May 15	MALTA	Apr 22
COCHIN	May 9	MEERUT	May 15
CALCUTTA	May 14	OUDH	May 16
CAPE	Mar 27	PUNJAUB	May 13
CEYLON	May 18	PENANG	May 9
DELHI	May 16	RANGOON	Apr 24
FRANCE	Apr 20	SUEZ	Apr 27
HONGKONG	Apr 29	SINGAPORE	May 7

The Publishing Office of the BOMBAY GAZETTE *has been* REMOVED *from this day to the* NEW HOUSE, No. 39, MEDOW STREET, *opposite Military Square.*

Bombay, 30th April 1863.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863.

THE Government of India have just ruled that the only case in which an officer detached from his Regiment is to be restricted to half batta, on the ground of his regiment being in receipt of that rate, is during absence on leave.

THE Supreme Government has vested the Director General of the Post Offices in India with the authority, hitherto held by the Financial Department, to dispose of all business connected with the Security Bonds given by and returned to officers of the Postal Department for the due performance of their duty.

WE republish from the *Calcutta Gazette*, in our military columns, the scale of allowances that has been sanctioned by the Government of India for Quarter Masters of the Royal Artillery serving in the three Presidencies. The scale is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India.

BY advices received from Ookamundel, we learn that the Waghirs have again commenced their predatory excursions. Within the last month or two they have several times plundered and harassed some of the inhabitants of that place. It is feared they may be able to muster themselves into a large force and once more attack the island of Beyt. The lives and property of the Hindoo pilgrims visiting Beyt and Dwarka are exposed to much danger, in consequence of this plundering tribe having left their abode to pursue their hereditary occupation.

[illegible] the India Office writes as follows:—'The Medical Scheme has not yet been returned from the Horse Guards. Though I cannot give you any positive information on the subject, I may advise you to advocate the desirability of giving the officers who have remained with their regiments *average promotion*, instead of promotion regulated by the names at present in the Army List in italics. Thus, if the average promotion in ten years makes a vacancy in the list of Lieutenants in six years, then promote to the rank of Lieuten[illegible] after six years' service, and so on [illegible]ough all the grades. I don't say abso[illegible] that such will be the case, [illegible] not surprise me if something be done in that direction.''

THE admirable manner in [illegible]ich Lord Canning withstood the first burst indignation in the state of panic which s[illegible]unded him at Calcutta, and the cry for [illegible]geance which reached his ear from every [illegible]rter, when the murders at Delhi, and thos[illegible]ewhere which followed in quick succession, [illegible]ame generally known, is done full justice to [illegible]he *Edinburgh Reviewer* in the article whi[illegible] brought to the notice of our readers yest[illegible].

"If Lord Canning had [illegible]" says the Reviewer, "to the natural im[illegible] of anger and of fear, the mutiny [illegible] become that which it never was, [illegible]ould never [illegible] and race, with wounds [illegible] to resist this tem[illegible]led. It was given [illegible] courage, and a love of [illegible] invincible [illegible] ever be dear to the memory [illegible] which England. The complaints and [illegible] made against him at the time are [illegible] monument of his fame." The Rev[illegible]

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notice of Lord Canning's action in suspending the Liberty of the Press. This was his first active measure after the breaking out of the revolt, and while it was spreading daily throughout the length and breadth of the land. It was not pretended that it was writing of any sort, even in the native press, that had caused the mutiny. The measure at the time was a blunder, and the effects of it were mischievous from the manner in which the Supreme, and most of the Local Governments, acted in withholding from the public accurate intelligence when they had it, while the wildest and most extravagant rumours flew like wildfire through the bazaars, doing irreparable mischief, and nothing done to counteract it. The mistake of passing such an Act was rendered worse by the manner in which it was worked—the warnings given to the *Friend of India* were most injudicious, and only brought difficulty and trouble to Government, at a time when it could ill afford to alienate itself from any class that could render effective aid—still less from the Europeans on whose courage and self-relying energy, the salvation of the state depended.

The only ruling body in India that shone well in its dealings with the Press after the passing of the Act was the Government of Sir John Lawrence in the Punjab, and to the present able Lieut.-Governor of that Province, Sir Robert Montgomery, were the European public in India entirely indebted for the only accurate and reliable intelligence that was published in that most trying and difficult stage of the mutiny, from the middle of June till the end of September, from the investment till the taking of Delhi. During this dark and anxious period, Sir Robert, then Mr. Montgomery, the Judicial Commissioner in the Punjab, issued regular bulletins giving particulars of every item of intelligence that came from Delhi, and accounts of what happened elsewhere when it came to his notice. Nothing extenuating, but briefly stating facts and telling the truth in few words whether the news was of a favorable character or the contrary. The Act in truth stood self-condemned; it died a natural death at the end of the year for which it was enacted, without an open attempt any where, to renew it.

After a rapid glance at the character of the mutiny and some of its events, the Reviewer asks " on what points connected with the Government of India did it throw any light really new?" This is a large question, as he says, for there is hardly any matter connected with the English Government of India, " on which it did not rouse, or revive debate." " Of all the changes which resulted from it," says the Reviewer, " probably the least important in itself was that on which all eyes for a time were fixed. 'The Government of the Company had broken down!' There never was purer nonsense. The Government of India was not the Government of the Company, and it had not broken down. But the delusion under which a mere legal fiction was spoken as if it were a reality, showed that it was high time that the fiction should be done away with. Whatever errors had been committed in the Government of India had been the errors of the Crown, of its responsible ministers in England or in India. The Company, as a governing body, had been dead for more than seventy years. It had been dead but not buried. Its skin had been preserved and set up as if it were still alive. In its name all acts were still done in India; in its voice all orders were still sent out from home. Its real condition was notorious, yet habitually forgotten; published in repealed acts of Parliament; confessed and explained by Ministers of State, yet constantly spoken of as if all these enactments were unknown, as if all these confessions were disbelieved. There never was such an instance of the power of mere names." Holding the opinions thus pointedly expressed, it will not surprise our readers to hear that the Reviewer " always doubted whether it was expedient to issue any proclamation to the people of India, such as that which the Cabinet of Lord Derby issued in the name of the Crown, as if any new authority were for the first time assuming their Government."

On this point we certainly hold a different opinion. No doubt in a sense the Reviewer is correct in saying that " the Government of India was not the Government of the Company". From the day that Pitt's India Bill of 1785 became law, the political and governing power of the Company had passed away. There was no war entered upon, no treaty made, no territory confiscated, no country annexed, no prince dethroned, no changes whether revenue or judicial, no political act or internal reform of any kind, from the time of Lord Cornwallis till the Viceroyship of Lord Canning, carried out by the Court of Directors, which had not in the first instance received the sanction and met the approval of the President of the Board of Control, and was substantially the act of a Minister who was responsible only to his Sovereign and to Parliament. But though this was the *reality* as regards the Government of India, the *fiction* on the subject was very different; and in India, at least as regards the vast body of the natives and the native rulers of it, the *fiction* took the place entirely, of the reality. The Company with its Court of Direction, that had preceded the days of Warren Hastings, when the avarice and rapacity of its ill-paid agents and servants, made its name stink in the annals of the country, was the only Government of India known to Natives, and even in later years, when a new order of things was established by the important changes introduced by Lord Cornwallis, and a body of public servants grew up which, (after making full allowance for numerous bad bargains) for capacity and integrity, has never been excelled by any public service in the world, it was still the " Honorable East India Company" and its Directors, and not the Sovereign of England, that held rule over India.

The Edinburgh Reviewer evidently does not realize the importance of the fact of which he is thoroughly aware, that every act of the Government of India was done in the name of the Directors, nor the consequences which followed from it. This is not all, for long years after the puppet, called king of Delhi, had ceased to have even the shadow of power, we did acts in his name as if he were still Emperor and Supreme ruler over India! When General Goddard conquered Guzerat it was done in the name of the king of Delhi. When Lake defeated Sindia and got possession of Delhi with the family and person of the aged and effete *Great Mogul* himself, the unfortunate Shah Allum, it was all done in his name! The insanity of keeping up at Delhi an appearance of state, with a mock court and a show king, long after every vestige of power had utterly passed into our hands, had the most pernicious consequences. It was one of those unaccountable, *sneaking* acts, which showed the cringing, creeping ways of the Company in the first beginnings of its power, when it could hardly dare to stand upright in the face of the great Mogul and other Native Princes, and which even in its last " high and palmy days" of state, clung to it in some of its acts as if it should always have this mark of the meanness of its origin.

The folly of continuing to parade such a notorious fiction in the eyes of the princes and people of India, had not escaped the eagle glance of Lord Dalhousie, and he had marked it for extinction; but all this came too late to prevent the mischief which resulted from it. The mutiny acquired undoubted consistency and strength, from the vulgar belief spread over India and devoutly believed by vast numbers of the sepoys and the common people, that the raj of the Company was held direct from the king of Delhi. Incredible as this may appear, there is no doubt that this belief was generally entertained; we have heard intelligent natives on this side of India state it, and refer to the fact that General Goddard had fought in Guzerat in the name of the Mogul. Thirty years ago Lord Metcalfe expressed a strong opinion that the Government of India should be that of the crown in *name* as well as in reality; and General Jacob in his scheme for the re-organisation of the Indian Army, promulgated in the very thick of the mutiny, considered the assumption of supreme power in India in the name of the Queen as an indispensable act, whatever other changes might be necessary.

We are at issue therefore with the Reviewer as to the policy of the Royal Proclamation. We consider, that the fact of all power in India being substantially vested in the Crown for more than seventy years, was really no fact at all, in any important sense, so far as the natives and native rulers were concerned, the fiction that had always prevailed, was the only fact to them, it was absolutely necessary that this fiction should be abolished and the best way of doing it was by royal proclamation. The proclamation to the people of India by the Cabinet of Lord Derby has been justified by its fruits, and it was the best act of the brief Indian Secretaryship of Lord Derby's son, whose industry, and painstaking business ability, in the Indian department have certainly been made the most of, both by thinking and unthinking admirers.

The conduct of Lord Ellenborough and the Derby Cabinet towards Lord Canning in the matter of the famous Oude proclamation, is very severely handled by the Reviewer, but not more so than it deserves. The remarks of the Reviewer on the so-called policy of Lord Canning towards Native States, are interesting, but we have not space to dwell on the subject. A great deal of nonsense has been written about it, as if Lord Canning had propounded something that had never been done or acted on before, whereas there was nothing in his policy on the question of adoption but what had been stated, re-stated, and acted on at various times and on various occasions, ever since our power in India was supreme.

In his remarks leading to this subject, the Reviewer a second time repeats the serious error, that " the infection of the mutiny never reached the Presidencies of Madras or Bombay." This too, in the face of the revolt of the 27th Bombay Native Infantry at Kolapoor, in July 1857. The outbreak again, in the same State in December of the same year, quelled by the presence of mind and energy of General LeGrand Jacob, and the well-known fact of a widespread disaffection prevailing throughout the whole of the South Mahratta Country, sometimes appearing in acts of open violence, as in the villainous business which resulted in the murder of the late C. J. Manson, of the Bombay Civil Service. The Reviewer discusses the question of the amalgamation of the armies, the permanent settlement and waste land questions, and the contract bill, on which subjects he approves of the action taken in them, by the Secretary of State. We have not space however to enter at present on the consideration of any of them.

There will be much writing and discussion on the eventful period of Indian History during which Lord Canning ruled, before anything like a fair and accurate estimate of the measures and events which characterised it, and Lord Canning's part in them, are attained to; but every laudable attempt deserves recognition, and we welcome with true pleasure a contribution showing so much knowledge and thought, added to unusual power of expression, as the paper in the *Edinburgh Review* entitled " India under Lord Canning."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Norna*, Captain George Bain, arrived in Harbour last evening, with the China Mails, and the following passengers:—Capt. A. G. Hunter, Royal Artillery; Miss Lemon; Mr. Darley; and Mahomed Abdul Luteif and servant. The following is the

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*From the Overland China Mail, April 29.*)

The London Mail of March 10th arrived here on the 24th instant; it conveyed intelligence of the marriage of the Prince of Wales.

From Japan, we learn that Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires has addressed the Tycoon on the subject of the two last outrages upon Foreigners, viz;—the attack upon the British Legation on the 26th of June last, when two of the guard from H. M. S. *Renard* were murdered; and the assassination of Mr. Richardson on the Tokaido last September. For these outrages, H.M.'s Charge d'Affaires, Colonel Neale, demands reparation. The full details of his demands have not been made public, but the principal material clauses of the *ultimatum* comprise, " the trial and capital execution of the murderers of Mr. Richardson; a heavy pecuniary penalty on Japan for that offence; and a considerable compensation for the sufferers or their surviving relatives." Should Colonel Neale's demand not be complied with in the precise terms laid down in this *ultimatum*, he reserves to himself the right of adopting coercive measures of a nature and duration " proportioned to the degree of ill-advised obstinacy or resistance which the Japanese government may assume." In order to give weight to these demands on the part of the English authorities, a fleet is stationed in the harbour at Yokohama, under the command of Admiral Kuper, consisting of the *Euryalus, Pearl, Argus, Centaur, Rattler*, and *Racehorse*, with gunboats *Havoc* and *Kestrel*; these would shortly be joined by H.M.S. *Ringdove, Encounter, Scout*, and *Coromandel*, along with the gunboat *Hesper* with coals and stores. Two Dutch and two French vessels-of-war were also present with the English fleet. The *Perseus* and *Leopard* are now in Hongkong Harbour, and will probably join the Admiral's fleet as soon as they can be got ready. The *ultimatum* was sent in on the 6th instant and twenty days allowed for its being satisfactorily replied to. The latest dates from Yokohama are to the 15th instant, up to which time no reply had been received. The Tycoon, however, had previously left for Miako (March 23d), and the *ultimatum* had been sent after him to the Capital. The Mayor of Kanagawa is said to have expressed himself, in a communication to the Admiral, to the effect that the Tycoon's government was not strong enough to arrest and punish Shimadzoo Sabaro, father of Prince Satsuma; this was one of the murderers of Richardson, and it will be recollected that the Tycoon then expressed his comparative helplessness in the case. In the present emergency, it is alleged that the Mayor of Kanagawa has suggested that satisfaction should be taken from the Prince Satsuma himself, by the seizure of the Loo Choo Islands, which are his property, and yield a revenue of Half a Million sterling per annum. We now quote a Consular Notification published by Dr. Winchester at Yokohama:—

Her Majesty's Consul does not deem it necessary to introduce the communication the purport of which he is directed to impart to the community, by any lengthened statement.

All Her Majesty's Subjects in this country are aware of the grave and fatal occurrences which took place on 28th of June and 14th September last.

These have naturally engaged the serious attention of the Government, and Her Majesty has directed Her Charge d' Affaires to demand in Her name such reparation and redress as the gravity of the circumstances requires.

YOKOHAMA, *6th April*, 1863.

SIR,—I have already made known to you the purport of a note I have this day presented to the Japanese Government, containing a declaration of grievances and unrequited outrages of which British subjects have been the victims and sufferers, and for which, under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, I have demanded a specific reparation within a noted period of time.

The attack upon Her Majesty's Legation at Yedo on the 26th of June last when two of the guards of H. M. S. *Renard* were treacherously murdered, and the subsequent barbarous murder of Mr. Richardson on the 14th of September, and murderous assault committed on the same occasion upon a lady and two other gentlemen, British subjects, are special outrages for which reparation is now demanded.

That reparation comprises the trial and capital execution of the murderers of Mr. Richardson, a heavy pecuniary penalty on Japan for that offence, and a considerable compensation for the sufferers, or their surviving relatives.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the Government of the Tycoon, influenced by wise and just reflection, will yield a ready compliance to the demands thus rendered necessary by these unprovoked and outrageous acts.

On the other hand, in the possible contingency which exists of the Japanese Government refusing to accede to those demands, or hoping to evade them by futile arguments or procastination, it becomes my duty to apprise you of the inevitable adoption in such an event of coercive measures by the Rear Admiral Commanding-in-Chief Her Majesty's Naval Forces in these seas, now arrived here with a considerable force, and furnished with instructions to the above effect analogous to my own.

Twenty days, dating from the 6th instant, is the period allotted as the term which I will await the definite and categorical reply of the Japanese Government, and the nature of which when received will decide the adoption or otherwise of coercive measures, the duration and severity of which will be proportioned to the degree of ill-advised obstinacy or resistance which the Japanese Government may assume.

Under such circumstances, I have to instruct you to call a meeting of the British residents within your Consular Jurisdiction, or of a Committee appointed by them, and make known to them the purport of this despatch, with a view that Her Majesty's Subjects may individually adopt such precautionary measures for the safeguard of their commercial interests as they may deem expedient; while in regard to general measures of defence against the contingency of aggression or attack upon the several Settlements during the continuance of coercive operations, the Rear Admiral Commanding-in-Chief H. M. Naval Forces will very shortly propose to concert with the Diplomatic Agents and Naval Commanders of Foreign States on the spot respecting the adoption of such combined arrangements as may be practicable and expedient.

I have to request you to communicate the purport of this despatch to your Colleagues the Consuls of friendly nations residing at Kanagawa-Yokohama, with the least possible delay.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE.

True Copy,

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER.

I request you will particularly take notice, that the object of H. M. *Charge d'Affaires* in directing me to acquaint you with the tenor of his despatch is to enable British subjects to take such timely measures of prudence and precaution in reference to their commercial and individual interests, as they may consider the circumstances require them to adopt.

The Admiral proposes to concert with the Chiefs of the other Foreign Nations such arrangements as may tend best to secure the safety of the Settlement.

It is especially my duty, in the grave state of our relations with the Government of this country to impress upon you in the plainest terms the expediency and necessity of observing the greatest circumspection and courtesy in your intercourse with the natives of all ranks and classes—to avoid all acts which may lead to complications likely to render still more difficult the position of those entrusted with the control of Her Majesty's affairs in this country, and by the exercise of a discreet self-restraint, shun all occasions of unnecessary exposure to personal risk.

I have only further to state, that the foregoing contains *all* the material information which under present circumstances it can possibly be in the power of H. M.'s *Charge d'—ffaires* to forsee or make them acquainted with. The whole question is in a future which rapidly approaches, and during which it is hardly necessary to say that your safety and protection, so far as the same may be practicable, will be an object of anxious solicitude.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

The inference to be drawn from this notification and Colonel Neale's letter is that, in case of satisfaction not being otherwise obtained, the Admiral will proceed to lay Yokohama in ashes, as well as other places in the event of the Japanese proving obstinate. The present display of force in Japan is what is called in diplomatic language " a strong demonstration," and it is to be hoped that the Admiral will see his way clearly before laying any of the towns in ashes. Previous experience in China has amply proved to us that a visit to the Capital is more effectual in furthering negotiations than are hostile operations at places of less importance; and, although it is quite befitting that our demands should be made on the spot where the latest outrage was committed, it ought not to follow that the peaceful inhabitants of an unoffending place should be made to atone for the crime of one of the native nobility. To destroy Yokohama would be neither humane nor politic, and we are convinced that the Admiral and Colonel Neale will afterwards make a move in a different direction. The bombardment of the nobles' quarters in Yedo might have brought the Gorogio to a unanimous and friendly view of the foreign question, but the nobles anticipated that move, and cleared out of Yedo altogether. They should be followed to Miako if war is to be the mode of dealing with the Japanese, for the nobility are the rulers, and have nearly all the influence. Meantime, while the Tycoon, who has undoubtedly given the Foreign question much attention, is absent on a visit to the Mikado, it would be ill-advised to proceed to extremities; while nothing could be objected to any steps having for their object the capture of Prince Satsuma, or the seizure of his property. A rumour, correct we are told, is current here, that the steamer *Lye-ee-moon*, belonging to that Prince, has been taken possession of by the Admiral. Measures like this are easy; but, unfortunately, they do not always tend to a speedy and satisfactory understanding with the nation. The likelihood is, that the Admiral, on being informed of the inability of the authorities to punish so powerful a noble as Satsuma is, will, with their sanction, exact vengeance himself upon the culprit, and then demand a new treaty in which the Mikado's authority is recognised. The Foreign communities at the different ports are busy concerting measures for their safety in the event of hostilities. At Yokohama, the shipmasters had met and organized means of communication with the shore by signals, so that the foreign residents may get speedy shelter on board ship in case of danger. The Admiral is providing for the safety of foreigners at the other ports.

From Peking we have no intelligence. Public attention has been turned lately to the mysterious policy adopted by Sir F. Bruce in withdrawing from the Consul the power he has by Treaty of examining into cases where a breach of treaty is alleged to have taken place, and of taking evidence on the matter in his own Court. It is now ruled, that confiscation shall be made by the Chinese authorities and adjudicated upon by them solely; all that the Consul can claim being a copy of the grounds upon which the confiscation was made, and a precis of the evidence that was given in the case; these to be furnished him when he thinks proper to apply for them to the Taoutae: This is contrary to previous custom, and it is believed to be directly contrary to the privileges given to foreign subjects by the treaties both of Nanking and Tientsin. The subject is one that deserves, and will no doubt receive, the attention of English statesmen. We have detailed two Customs cases in our present issue: the first is imperfect both in facts and inferences, owing to the Customs side of the story not having been heard. We have since been informed there is a kind of fraud attempted by traders or their compradores, of giving sample chests of a weight below the average, by which duty falls to be determined upon a whole shipment. The Customs people, in order to facilitate business, were, and still are, in the habit of accepting a few chests as a sample of the whole, and we have heard of cases where the " dodge" of giving very light chests as samples was resorted to by traders. This is teh grain of salt with which cases like that of the Fire-crackers must be received; and it is a pity that the Chamber of Commerce should have abstained from offering the Customs the courtesy of a hearing. With this qualification, we draw attention to the present position of the Customs, Sir F. Bruce, and the Foreign Trader.

From Tientsin, we hear that all is quiet, the Vyenfei having been driven beyond " the boundary."

From Hankow, we learn that a body of marauders had caused much consternation among the native traders by approaching to within ten miles of the city, after repulsing a force sent against them. Later accounts say they have retired, and that the alarm has somewhat subsided.

At Kiukiang, the British settlement is being rapidly improved by a " Municipal Council," and also by the erection of a bund," or praya, which will be not only a protection against flooding in the river, but a great facility in the landing and shipment of goods.

At Shanghae, matters are reported as in a favourable state. Fooshan has at length yielded to an attack by the " Anglo-Chinese" contingent under Major Gordon, and the siege of Chiang-za has been raised. Taitsan. also, had surrendered, and its garrison declared for the Imperial cause. Major Gordon is said to be preparing for further operations.

General Burgevine has returned from Peking, and, it is said, has been reinstated in the command of the Sunkiang force. There must be some mistake here, for Major Gordon was duly appointed by the authorities at the Capital.

Affairs at Ningpo are in a bad state owing to the license allowed to the Franco-Chinese force, in looting and oppressing the people. Shaou-shan, a city about twenty miles beyond Shaou-hsing, has been evacuated by the Rebels.

From the ports of Fuhchau, Amoy, and Swatow, we have no news.

Our advices from Manila mention the British ship *Osprey* as having been driven ashore near Zamboanga—crew and part of cargo saved. The American ship *Annie Bowen* was totally lost in the same gale. Upwards of fifty vessels mostly coasters, have been wrecked, though most of their crews escaped. A letter from San Bernardino describes the effects of the storm as terrific on shore as well—houses, trees, tobacco-plants, even bamboos, torn up; and the loss is estimated at not less than Half-a Million Dollars. Freights to England are £4 for Sugar and £5 for Hemp. Tonnage scarce, and in demand.

Some correspondence from Canton on the subject of the Fire Brigade Indemnity Money will be found in the Supplement.

H. M.'s 31st Regiment will shortly leave Shanghae for England, and the wing of the 67th for Hongkong, which General Brown has fixed upon as the headquarters of the British land forces, in China. Major Govan's battery of Artillery also leaves soon. The 5th B. N. L. I. proceed to India, and will be relieved by the 22nd Regiment of B. N. L. I.

In Hongkong, matters go on much as usual. There have been no escapes from Gaol during the past fortnight. The local items we thus summarise from the *Evening Mail*:—

A letter from " Evening Bells" urged the propriety of having a peal of bells in the Cathedral Tower.—Count Scala's arrival in Sydney was noticed as having disturbed the digestion of his friends. When the Count returns to Hongkong, we shall have a word to say to him; meantime, we are silent.—The Post-master General issued a Circular, pointing out that detriment ar se to correspondence owing to letters passing through tropical climates being sealed with wax.—California papers have arrived during the past week, with dates from San Francisco to February 28th; the intelligence from America has been duly quoted at length.—A quarrel among Chinamen at Aberdeen, resulting in loss of life, was reported.—Advices from Shanghae informed us of the capture of Fooshan on the 6th instant.—Three articles appeared, complaining of the loss the Chamber of Commerce sustained in not having its official correspondence better prepared both in style and reasoning. The Chamber should admit members of the Bar to a voice and a vote, supposing any could be induced to join; then, all would be right.—The Ice Committee, smarting from having lost money by last year's business had a meeting, at which it was agreed to charge the public three times the usual price; a second meeting has been called to reconsider the thing.—A letter appeared from Canton, claiming that the $5,300 now in the hands of the Hon. C. W. Murray on account of an extinct entity called the Canton Fire Brigade be applied for Canton rather than Hongkong purposes.—It was stated that the Beggars who infest our streets are about to be deported to Canton where the authorities have consented to receive them; some of the rascals, it is to be feared, make a good living here, and may not relish their prospects in Canton, but the nuisance has long been insufferable.—The Police and Shipping Reports, along with news from a distance, have formed the other contents of the *Evening Mail*.

COOLY HORRORS.

The Black Hole of Calcutta and the Black Hole of Hongkong have both been surpassed by the following case which we extract from the *Straits Times*:—

We have to record a case of Cooly Horrors which was brought to the notice of the authorities yesterday. A Junk from Macao, named the *Seng Kong Fatt*, which left that port on the 7th of March last with more than 300 Coolies, arrived in the harbour the previous night. On the passage down, 150 deaths occurred, solely from want of food and water. The only meal the men received was a cup of rice congee each per day. Immediately after the Junk anchored, seven deaths occurred, which called for an inquest. The evidence of the medical authorities at the inquest, after viewing the bodies, was, that death resulted from starvation. The verdict, was however deferred, to get the attendance of the Nacoda of the vessel.

We hear the Chinese were induced to take their passage free, and in return were to hire themselves out for one year. The Chinese who are still on board, from their emaciated appearance, look like walking skeletons.

The inquest held on the bodies of the Chinese coolies on Wednesday, and adjourned to yesterday evening, was closed with a verdict of manslaughter against Seng Ah Tye, owner of the vessel. A warrant of apprehension has been issued against the man, who has since made his disappearance.

The Jurors expressed a hope that the attention of the Portuguese Government would be drawn to the non-existence of any regulations with regard to the embarkation of Chinese Coolies in junks to the Straits Settlement, and trusted that measures would be taken to enforce some such regulation, so as to prevent a recurrence of such cruelty to Chinese coolies.

Turning from the *Straits Times* to the *Penang Gazette*, we find Macao again guilty of allowing vessels to leave in such a crowded state that certain death must be the fate of a large proportion of the emigrants. Let our readers look to the following:—

A Coroner's Inquest, held last Monday at the General Hospital, on the body of a Chinaman named Chang-Ah-Chong, discloses a scene of the most heartless barbarity. A Junk called the *Veng-On*, now laying in our harbour, has been the theatre of the cruel scene. She is only 150 tons in burden, and started from Macao to Penang with very nearly 700 souls on board! Of these the great majority consisted of coolies, seeking service in the Straits,—non-paying passengers, *i. e.*, passengers suffered to embark without prepayment of passage but, on arrival at their destination, not suffered to go ashore till their employers defrayed the charge for their transit. These unhappy creatures were the victims to the brutal treatment we are about to recount. Some 20 out of the 700 on board, being passengers who had prepaid their passage, were treated with due attention, and supplied with sufficient food and water, and so were the crew (about 40 men) and, of course, the Nacodah and the Chief-Mate (the Legrees in the affair) took special good care of themselves. All the rest were the suffering coolies. It will barely be credited that the ration of rice accorded to each of these poor wretches on the passage was about a coffee-cupful per diem. But this was princely allowance compared with the quantum of water meted out to these miserable beings. It consisted of a choopah a day, divided between six men. And it must be borne in mind that, independently of fearful overcrowding, the weather, during a portion of the passage was intensely hot. The result naturally follows. Death put an end to the tortures of the victims during the passage from Macao, and subsequent to the arrival of the vessel in Penang. It is indeed surprising that the mortality, under the circumstances, was not infinitely greater.

The sufferings these poor people endured cannot readily be conceived. In the course of the evidence brought before the Coroner, it was elicited that when one of the passengers, maddened by thirst, made an earnest appeal to the mate for water, that respectable member of Celestial society flung a billet of wood at his head, aud cut it open to the bare skull, the recipient of the brutal blow dying from the effects a few days afterwards. Again, another of the passengers, also frantic from want of water, loudly proclaiming that he could endure his tortures no longer, and with a dying appeal to his deities, leapt overboard near Malacca, and was drowned! And yet all these hideous atrocities had nearly escaped their due retribution. Just one unexpected incident brought them to light. It appears that one of the passengers who had thus been inhumanly maltreated left the *Venc-On* at Singapore, and arriving at Penang before her, revealed the tale to the Police Magistrate, who, accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, boarded the Junk on her arrival, and then the history of these horrors, with all their harassing concomitants, crept out,—the Coroner's Inquest confirming the details. It is surprising, indeed that, under the circumstances, the passengers did not, in the plenitude of their miseries, rise *en masse*, and take possession on the water of (which, by the way, there was a superabundance,—a fact which essentially aggravates the cruelty) *vi et armis*, for, numerically but not physically, they were by far the stronger party of the two. That however, is now a " bygone conclusion,"—and, with reference to the present state of affairs it only remains to be recorded that the Jury, at the inquest on Monday, returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against the Nacodah and the Mate of the Junk, and those individuals have been committed to goal.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

(*From Charles Jameson's Circular.*)

My last Opium Report was dated the 13th instant, shewing a general disposition on the part of holders to realize, owing to the advance in Exchange. I have now to acquaint you that the market received an immediate improvement, owing to Foreigners as well as Chinese purchasing; it is supposed that fully one-third of the steamer *River's* cargo (Third Sale) was cleared up to the 16th instant, since which time there was little doing until the 23rd, when large clearances were again made. The demand at present meets with a ready supply at the ruling rates.

PATNA,—Has ranged from dls. 625 to 640 per chest, the present quotation being dls. 635.

BENARES.—Has ranged from $20 to 25 below Patna, the price of this day being $612½ per chest.

MALWA.—Has delined in price from $690 to 665 at 670 per chest, Foreigners being the purchasers at the latter quotation.

TURKEY.—Sales at $580 per picul are reported. The stock is much reduced.

	Patna	*Benares.*	*Malwa*
Estimated Stock on 13th April	1,892	1,229	1,002
Imported per str. *Columbian*	......	40	2,052
	1,892	1,269	3,054
Exports, &c., &c., &c..........	1,060	680	2,000
Estimated stock, 27th April, 1863,..........................	832	589	1,054

QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1863.

New Patna.—637$50—fair demand.
Old Patna.—None.
New Benares.—612$50 to 615$—fair demand.
Old Benares.—None.
Malwa.—665$.
Turkey.—480$ to 520$.
Cotton, Bombay.—No stock.
Cotton, Calcutta.—No stock.
Cotton, Madras.—No stock.
Rice.—Bengal, 2$50 to 2$55; others, 2$10 to 2$40.
Camphor.—22$.
Copper Cash.—15$50.
Saltpetre.—11$ to 12$.
Gold Leaf.—100 touch, 21$70 to 22$80.
Gold Bars.—98 touch, 21$40.
Sycee.—4½ per cent premium.
Bar Silver.—5½ per cent premium.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

(*Bank Rates.*)

On London, 6 months' sight, 4*s.* 10½*d.*
Private Bills, 4*s.* 11*d.*
Bills with Documents, 4*s.* 11½*d.*
On Bombay, 3 days' sight Rs. 238½.
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 239.
Sycee, of 100 touch, 4½ per cent premium.
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, 22$10 per tael.
Bar Silver, 5½ per cent.

(*From Sharpe & Co.'s Circular.*)

On London, 6 months' sight, 4*s.* 10½*d.*
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 238.
On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 237.
On Calcutta, London 60 days' sight Rs. 240.
On Paris, Treasury 30 days' sight, Fs. 600.
On Singapore, 3 per cent premium.
On Shanghae, 30 days' sight, Taels 77½.
Discount, 10 per cent per annum.
Bar Silver, 17 dwts B., 6 per cent prem.
Sycee, 4½ per cent premium.
Mexican Dollars, 4 per cent premium.
Gold Leaf, 22$20 per tael.
Californian Bars, 22$25 per tael, equivalent 100 touch.
Peking Bars, 98 touch, $21.75 per tael.
Sovereigns, English, $4.35 each.

SHIPPING CHARTERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

(*From Parker & Co.'s Freight Circular.*)

The Freight market during the past fortnight has not been so inactive as we had every reason to expect it would be at the departure of the last Mail. There has been some animation shown in Rice Charters, and several engagements have been actually made, while others are pending. For California, there is little or no Freight in the market; several vessels have leased their passenger capacity, with the chance of what stray Freight they may secure, which, at the best, can be but trifling. For Austria, we have the *Kingfisher*, a large clipper ship, on the berth, and we doubt if another will be required before September. For the Coast, there is but little Freight, with plenty of Tonnage to take it on. The *Europa* is on the berth for New York, at the nominal rate of $20 filling slowly. At Shanghae, the prospects for business are not at all encouraging until the arrival of the New Teas. At Manila, Tonnage is scarce and wanted. Several vessels have left, and others are leaving for Singapore where the indications of future business seem to be more apprent than in China. Actual settlements made during the past fortnight are:—

'Maritana,' Br. ship, 1208 tons, to Europe *via* Manila, £4 per ton for Sugar; £4-10 for Hemp; 10/ extra if to the Continent.

'John Scott,' Br. ship, 635 tons, from Whampoa to London, £4 per ton.

'Viking,' Am. ship, 1,549 tons, hence to San Francisco, $11,500 in full for passenger capacity.

'Camden,' Am. ship, 540 tons, hence with passengers to San Francisco, $26.50 per head, ship paying head-money.

'Esk,' Br. ship, 404 tons, hence to Vancouver's Island with Emigrants, $25 per head, cargo $8 per ton.

'Europa,' Br. ship, 846 tons, hence to New York, $20 per ton, and $30 per ton for Silks.

'Kingfisher,' Am. ship, 1,286 tons, hence to the Colonies: if to Melbourne only, £3,050; if to Sydney in addition £3,150.

'Emma Colvin,' Brit. ship, 590 tons, from Manila to Sydney, £4.10 per ton.

'Malvine,' Du. schooner, 184 tons, hence to Ningpo, $1,900 in full.

'James Lawrence,' Am. schooner, 318 tons, hence to Ningpo, 47 cents per picul and $5 per ton.

'Ida,' Ham. ship, 294 tons, from Macao to Ningpo, 50 cents per picul.

'Alliance,' Br. barque, 338 tons, hence to Ningpo, 50 cents per picul.

'Carntual,' Br. barque, 497 tons, hence to Shanghae, $5,000 in full.

'Civiale,' Ham. barque, 344 tons, Whampoa to Ningpo, $4,000.

'Hever,' Ham. brig, 180 tons, hence to Ningpo, 55 cents per bag Rice.

'Emile,' Dan. barque, 250 tons, Whampoa to Newchwang and back, *via* Chefoo, 84 cents per picul.

'Argo,' Brem. schooner, 196 tons, hence to Taku and back, *via* Cheefoo, 90 cents per picul.

'Ceres,' Am. barque, 398 tons, Whampoa to Shanghae, $5.50 per ton.

'William Pustau,' Prus. barque, 344 tons, hence to Saigon, $2,000 in full.

'Zephyros,' Ham. barque, 313 tons, hence to Saigon and back, 65 cents per picul.

'Cannata,' Br. barque, 514 tons, to Bangkok and back, 60 cents per picul.

'Selina Jane,' Br. brig, 216 tons, to Bangkok and back, 50 cents per picul.

'Lusitania,' Br. brig, 207 tons, hence to Sual and back, 40 cents per picul; if ordered from Sual to Shanghae or Ningpo, 65 cents per picul.

'Amur,' Ham. barque, 327 tons, hence to Sual and back, 35 cents per picul; if ordered from Sual to Shanghae or Ningpo, 65 cents per picul.

'Snap Dragon,' Am. barque, 620 tons, hence to Singapore, $3,000 in full.

'Anna Maria,' Br. barque, 275 tons, on the berth to Singapore, $4 to $5 per ton.

'Coniston,' Br. brig, 204 tons, $1,200 per month, for 3 months.

LOCAL.

A MAIL for Zanzibar will be made up at the Post Office and despatched via Aden (except in June, July, and August,) by the last Overland steamer of each month. The usual steam postage must be prepaid.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor on the Esplanade this evening:—

MARCH.—" Sieges"	*Dreiser.*
OVERTURE.—" Marco Spada"	*Auber.*
WALTZ.—" Bianca"	*Laurent.*
SELECTION.—" (Op) Marino Faliero"	*Donizetti.*
QUARTELL & POLACCA.—" (Op) Il Puritani"	*Bellini.*
QUADRILLE.—" Crystal Palace"	*Vogler.*
GALOP.—" Ohne Rast und Ohne Ruh" ..	*Doppler.*

Case for the Sessions.—A Marwarree named Vunna Kewda, and Bheemee a Marathi woman, were yesterday committed by the Senior Magistrate for trial at the ensuing Sessions in the High Court, the male prisoner for perjury, and the female prisoner for perjury and forgery, arising out of a false suit instituted by the Marwaree in the Small Cause Court for the recovery of a sum of fifty rupees from a woman named Baya.

Regimental Theatre at Colaba.—We are informed that a Regimental Theatre will be opened by the Amateurs of H. M. 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, assisted by Mr. Bury, on Wednesday the 27th instant, and Friday the 29th. The much admired drama in two acts, entitled the " Charcoal Burner," will be performed, to be followed by the Ethiopian Serenaders, and the whole to conclude with " Fitzsmythe of Fitzsmythe Hall."

The Ill-fated Steamer " Bombay Castle" now lies high and dry in the dock, but still on her beam ends. She has been carefully shored up in her present position, to prevent the possibility of her suddenly righting herself when lightened of her machinery, coals and ballast. A large working party were engaged till near midnight on Thursday clearing and lightening the wreck, under the inspection of Captain Young, who never ceased in his laborious task till the men themselves were quite exhausted. All day yesterday heavy masses of machinery were being taken out of her, together with all the cabin furniture; the latter, however, did not present a single article unbroken. Up to the present time it has not been ascertained whether there are any bodies in the hold, as the ballast and the *debris* lie on her starboard side, which must be cleared away before it can be accurately ascertained whether any lives have been lost or not.

It appears to be the general opinion that great blame is due somewhere for not seeing that the decks of the vessel were clear, and not in the top-heavy condition they were in before the water was admitted into the dock. The hull, as it is now seen, seems to have suffered little or no injury beyond the bulwarks on the starboard side, but the actual amount of injury sustained can only be ascertained when her hold is cleared, and the vessel righted, which, with all the energy of the various working parties on her, will be a work of some days.

OUR Overland Summary is now ready for delivery. The following is a list of its contents:—

- LIST OF PASSENGERS.
- LATEST INTELLIGENCE.
- HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
- GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.
- BOMBAY:—LOCAL.
  - Miscellaneous News.
  - Frightful Accident in the Government Dockyard.
  - Prizes for Cotton Cultivation.
  - Survey of the Islands in the China Sea between Singapore and Borneo.
- NEWS-LETTER.
  - Kattywar Affairs.
- TOPICS OF THE TIME.
  - Moonsiff's Examination.
  - The P. and O. Company and the Weekly Mail to Bombay.
  - The Indian Budget.
  - Claim of the Manchester Cotton Company for Compensation from the Government of India.
  - India under Lord Canning.
  - Mysterious Disappearance of the Schooner *Sphynx*.
  - Defective Arrangements of the British India Steam Navigation Company.
  - Indian Medical Service.
- INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.
  - Bengal.
  - North-West Provinces.
- THE BOMBAY SERVICES.
  - Appointments and Promotions, Leave, &c. &c., in the Civil, Military, and Naval Departments.
- COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.
  - Report on the Bombay Market.
  - Bombay Price Current.
- SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
  - Vessels in Bombay Harbour, Arrivals and Departures, with Lists of Passengers.
- BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS.

Also the Price Current published at this office.

THE following is a list of Passengers proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, Captain G. Hyde, to Aden and Suez, to-morrow at 10 A.M.:—

For Aden.—Lieut. Bean and two servants.

For Suez.—Mr. Tanner; Captain R. Baigrie; Mr. and Mrs. Bromley, child and servant.

For Alexandria.—Mr. C. A. Middleton; Mr. Hannay.

For Marseilles.—Mr. Clowser; Mr. and Mrs. Binks, two children and a native servant; Major J. D. Lester; Captain C. W. Finch; Lieut. and Mrs. Sangster; Captain Gardyne; Mr. and Mrs. Farrar, infant and two servants; Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and a servant; Mr. E. L. Jenkins; Mr. Shapoorjee Framjee and servant; Mr. Limjee Nowrojee and servant; Mr. Preston: Mr. Furdoonjee Framjee and servant; Mr. Maitland.

For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Glover; Mr. R. M. Aitken; Lieut. Elliott; Mr. A. Watson; Mrs. Atkinson; two Misses Atkinson; Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Goodall; Mrs. D. P. Anderson, and two children; Dr. and Mrs. Broughton; Lieut. Murray, 109th Foot; Captain Valentine, 109th Regiment; Lieut. Fenwick; Mr. and Mrs. Walsh and infant; Mr. James Gwynn; Mr. E. Elliott; Mr. Redman; and Mr. R. D. Black.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—22ND MAY 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

Stand and Deliver.—Ram Soondore Seedore was yesterday placed at the bar of the Police Office, charged with having assaulted Lieutenant Colonel Maxton Murray, of the Royal Engineers, in Medow Street, on Thursday last, also with disorderly conduct.

Lieutenant Colonel Murray stated, that on the day in question he drove into the Fort in his shigram and first stopped at the shop of Messrs. Treacher & Co., and then at that of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's, and while there his attention was drawn into the street by hearing a volley of abuse from the defendant, directed against his coachman. Subsequently, as he was proceeding down Medow Street, the defendant made a spring at his horse and several times snatched the reins out of his coachman's hands, using at the same time the most abusive language, and when opposite the shop of Messrs. Watson and Co., he again came up and stopped the carriage, saying that his leg was fractured from having been driven over by the Colonel's carriage, and by his violent conduct attracted a great concourse of natives, who were obliged to be dispersed by the Police. The defendant again followed the carriage as it drove off, and made several attempts to stop the horse, although the police sepoy furnished the defendant with the complainant's name, advising him, at the same time, to refrain from creating a disturbance; and that if he was injured by by the Colonel's carriage, the best course for him to adopt was to apply for a summons against Colonel Murray. As the defendant was desirous to have his witnesses examined whom he had not time to subpœna, his Worship adjourned the case till noon this day.

A Couple of Desperate Jehus.—Morar Bhana and Rama Hurre, the coachmen of two native gentlemen, were yesterday charged with driving their carriages on Thursday last on the Esplanade, in so furious a manner as to indicate a want of regard for the safety of others. From the evidence for the prosecution, it appeared that the inmates of the carriages were intimate friends, and were, on the evening in question, trying the mettle of their respective horses, and their coachmen, in their eagerness to outvie each other, drove so recklessly as to terminate in a collision, which smashed both carriages.

The defendants pleaded that their respective masters were friends, and that they would not call upon each other for any damages they sustained by the injury their carriages had received. His Worship, however, observed, that although their masters had the power to settle the matter of the injury to their carriages, they certainly had no power whatever to settle the question of the defendants having driven so rashly, and for their so doing he would sentence each of them to a fine of seven rupees.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

Juvenile Thieves.—Two lads, one about fifteen years of age, and the other about nine, named Ramjee Ookayjee and Buggoo Curson, were yesterday charged with having a quantity of cloves in their possession without being able to account how they became possessed of such. The little rogues admitted having taken the cloves from off the Custom House Bunder, but added that they did not steal them; they said they discovered them lying on the ground, and thus were induced to pocket the same. His Worship, after a severe admonition to them on their evil propensities at such an early age, fined the elder lad three rupees, and the younger was ordered to be flogged eight stripes with a rattan.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—22ND MAY.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

Theft.—A Portuguese named Charles Sullivan, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing one broach of the value of fifteen rupees, twenty-five rupees in silver, and four Bank notes of ten rupees each, the property of Mr. Bernard Felmon.

Mr. Bernard Felmon deposed,—He kept the Prussian Hotel, in Mazagon Dock-yard road. He knew the prisoner, Charles Sullivan, about ten days ago, who came to his house to beg. He said that he could read and write English, and the prosecutor employed him as his servant in the said Hotel. He took him on probation for a few days, promising to give him food and clothes. On the night of Wednesday, the 20th instant, about half-past twelve o'clock, witness shut up the Hotel; at that time he placed in a glasscase which was in a room on the ground floor of his Hotel, four currency notes for ten rupees each, and twenty-five rupees in silver. Witness placed the notes under a cigar case. The prisoner slept in that room, and he was there when prosecutor went upstairs. On the morning of the 21st instant, about eight o'clock, the witness came downstairs. He went to the glasscase to take out a cheroot and found the door unlocked. He at the same time missed the notes with the tin box and the aforesaid rupees. Prosecutor looked for the prisoner, but he was not there. A Hamal was in the room, but could give no information about the prisoner. At the same time witness missed from a table drawer in the same room a broach of the value of sixteen rupees. He then went to Mr. Constable Knight and reported the theft. He afterwards attended the Mazagon Police Office, and at about 12 o'clock, prosecutor saw the prisoner in custody of the police.

Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecutor, whose evidence went to shew that the prisoner committed the alleged theft.

His Worship said the charge was quite clear against him, and after the usual warning committed him to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A Curious way of Finding out a Thief.—Chintoo Venkajee, was brought up charged with stealing one gold neck-chain of the value of three hundred and fifty rupees, the property of one Anandrao Palayker.

Anandrao Palayker on being sworn stated,—I am a pensioner and live in Candawaddy. I know the prisoner Chintoo. He was in my employment as my domestic servant. On the night of Sunday the 3rd instant, about eight o'clock, I saw on my wife's person a gold neck ornament called " Kanklee" of the value of three hundred and fifty rupees. That was the last time I saw it. On the following morning, about six o'clock, I learned from my wife that the ornament had been stolen. I made enquiries among the servants and people of the house, but obtained no trace of the missing ornament. I suspected the prisoner, as he alone had gone upstairs. On the following Sunday I suspected him. I suspected that he had given it to one Narrayen, who had been seen in my house on the day of the theft. On Wednesday or Thursday last I told the prisoner that I suspected him. On Monday week, a conjuror was brought to discover the theft. He stuck an oiled arrow in the floor and all were made to touch it. The prisoner refused to touch it. The conjuror declared the prisoner the thief as he refused to touch it. On Tuesday, he confessed, and said that he had found the ornament on the ground floor; and that he had given it to one Wassoo. A sepoy was called, and the prisoner was given into his custody. On the following morning we went to Wassoo, who denied all knowledge of the matter, and said that the prisoner had accused him falsely.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further investigation until Wednesday next the 27th instant.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Died of Fracture of the Skull.—An Inquest was held on Thursday last, at the Jamsetjee Hospital, touching the death of a Hindoo named Narrayen Dewjee. It appeared from the evidence of Hurry Wittoba, that himself, deceased, and three other persons were employed on Thursday last by Messrs. Ardaseer Limjee and Company, Auctioneers, in putting boxes containing glassware into a bullock garry. They put in two boxes. One of them was too far back, and with a view to balance the garry, witness got in, and began to move the box forward. The deceased, and one Hira, were holding the box behind. The rope with which the box was tied, and which witness was holding, broke, and the box fell upon the deceased and struck him on the head. He was immediately conveyed to Hospital. From the evidence of Mr. Anderson, Resident Apothecary at the Hospital, it appeared that the deceased had a compound fracture of the skull on the right side of the forehead, from which there was a little bleeding. The deceased died on the morning of the 21st instant. Mr. Anderson was of opinion that the deceased died from the compound fracture of the skull and subsequent inflammation of the brain and its membranes. The fracture might be caused by the falling of a heavy weight upon the head.

Verdict.—" The deceased died of fracture of the skull, accidentally caused by a box falling from a cart."

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 13th May 1863.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE FORBES, AND MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.)

CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST THE FOUZDAR OF BUNKAPOOR.

THE following case was submitted for the decision of the High Court, by Mr. A. L. Spens, Officiating Assistant Session Judge of Dharwar.

The case runs thus: Gopalrao Luxamon, the Fouzdar at Bunkapoor, called the Patel of a certain village in the Bunkapoor Talooka to his house at Seagaom, and asked him to procure some " Kurbee" for him, mentioning two cart loads. The Patel said he did not think he could procure so much. The Fouzdar replied, " well, never mind, get as much as you can." This conversation took place in the Fouzdar's house and out of the hearing of the witnesses in this case. The " Kurbee" was brought by the Patel and thrown down in the Fouzdar's back yard. The Fouzdar came out of his house to see the " Kurbee," and told the Patel to write a receipt, and he the Fouzdar went into his house again, and occupied himself in business, and was surrounded by numerous people. The Police Patel waited for a little time and then went home, it being late, thinking the Fouzdar had forgotten him. The Fouzdar asserts that he afterwards went out to look for the Patel but could not find him; but be this as it may, the Police Patel did not come for his money for two days after. In the meantime the Fouzdar went to another village, whether on duty or not does not expressly appear. The Fouzdar subsequently sends for the Patel about this " kurbee" (whether because he was afraid of a case being brought against him or not is not proved or hinted at), but in the meantime the Police Superintendent arrests or intercepts the Patel on the road, and had him conveyed to the Assistant Magistrate's bungalow, and after this the Fouzdar is arraigned on several charges. The Patel from the first deposes that he accepted payment for the " kurbee"

Such are shortly the facts of the case. The remaining evidence goes on to show how the " kurbee" was obtained from the ryots by the Patel, and this portion of the evidence, the Judge is of opinion, cannot be adduced against the Fouzdar.

Now the question is: Is the Fouzdar (putting aside whether he intended to receive, received, agreed to receive or attempted to receive a valuable thing without consideration or adequate consideration) under the wording of the section 165, guilty of the offence specified therein?

The Judge is of opinion that he is not, and he begs to refer the proceedings and finding in the case, which is appended to the letter.

The Fouzdar Gopalrao Luxamon was acquitted on the 17th April last, on the grounds mentioned below in the Session Judge's finding on the evidence.

The Court proceeds to record the grounds of its decision. Under the wording of Section 165 of Act XLV. of 1860, taken into consideration with the examples adduced as explanations of the said Section, the Court is of opinion that the charge is not applicable to the prisoner at the bar. The wording of the section, as expressed in the margin, shews forth " public servants obtaining any valuable thing without consideration from persons concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant." Now this definition is not at all shewn or attempted to be shewn to be applicable to the Fouzdar, by the evidence adduced for the prosecution. Now the examples drawn from the section would neither tend to shew, in the first place, that the transaction, whatever it may be, is conducted by the inferior officer, who does something, or agrees to do something for a superior in order to induce that superior to ultimately, in consideration of this something (which takes the price of a bribe), do something for him, which the superior could only accomplish in his position as being a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant. Mr. Mayne, in his notes on Section 167 thus writes: " So if being in any way connected with the official functions of a public servant, he induces him to accept any thing for an inadequate consideration, he will have abated the offence in Section 165." But in this case there appears no evidence whatsoever to shew that the Patel was to be profited by the delivery of the " Kurbee" to the Fouzdar, or the Fouzdar agreed to accept, or did accept the understanding, that the Police Patel was ultimately to profit by the transaction. But the question most important as regards this section is, whether the Fouzdar obtained for the Patel any valuable thing without consideration, or for a consideration which he knew to be inadequate. It is true that the Police Patel did convey " Kurbee" to the Fouzdar's house, and that he did not at once receive consideration for the same, but he had at that time no official or particular official consideration with the Fouzdar. But the evidence recorded by the Patel himself, which is the only evidence throughout the case, which affects the Fouzdar, is quite as favorable to the prisoner as to the prosecutor, and as whatever pssed about the payment for this " Kurbee" passed between the Fouzdar and the Patel, in the former's house, out of the hearing of any of the witnesses, the only question as to payment or promise of payment rests with the Patel. The subsequent acts of the Police Patel in his own village cannot be recorded as evidence against the Fouzdar, as it must be presumed that the Fouzdar was ignorant of these proceedings. There being no evidence adduced to shew that he was aware of them, the moral conviction unquestionably will establish itself in the mind of any person conversant with the habits and customs of the people of this country, that the prisoner is morally guilty of obtaining this " Kurbee," without any intention of paying for it. But the intent must be proved, for without this his act does not become criminal.

But the Court considers that according to the wording of this Section, in order to constitute an offence under it, the Fouzdar must have accepted the Kurbee, without consideration or adequate consideration, in the form of bribe; although such a receiving would not constitute an offence under chapters 5 and 6.

Independent, however, of the legal objection, the court is of opinion that the evidence is insufficient for the conviction.

The Court, concurring with the assessors, finds that the prisoner Gopal Luxamon is not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, the Court directs that he be dismissed.

On the above case the Judges of the High Court passed the following resolution:—

Resolution of the High Court.—The accused in this case having been acquitted, the Court consider that they cannot properly give any order under Section 404.

BENGAL.

INDIA, at least Calcutta, is decidedly the " promised land" of the genus Boniface. Men never grudge any outlay on eating and drinking, provided the venison be fat and the wine of a curious vintage. For an illustration we need go no further than the Great Eastern Hotel Company, which has just declared a dividend of ten per cent. for the half year, or at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum. Thus one may find his warmest dividend, as well as " his warmest welcome, at an inn," and, if a shareholder, may there take his ease without incurring an inconvenient amount of *æs alienum.*—*Hurkaru, May 14.*

THE KIRWEE PRIZE QUESTION—WHO OUGHT TO GET THE MONEY.

(*From the Army and Navy Gazette, April 11.*)

THE Kirwee Prize question bids fair to become a *cause célèbre*. The judges doubt and differ from each other. The wise men of the East are divided among themselves. The Treasury Board has long and gravely deliberated on the matter, and then called in the Crown lawyers to their councils, and then, when the law officers had pronounced their judgment, began to doubt the wisdom of their advisers. A short time ago it was announced in a semi-official organ that the Government had finally arrived at a decision, but we now find that either the supposed winners must have been too precipitate in their song of triumph, or the authorities must have been premature in their decision, for proceedings, it appears, have been stayed in order to allow the Madras Division to reply to their opponents, and that reply will probably determine the scheme of distribution. A few words on the occurrences out of which this great prize question (which has already lasted half as long as the siege of Troy) has arisen, may not be thought unnecessary by our readers. All must remember the thrilling agony of that time of horrors, the mutiny and massacres in North-Western India in 1857—the whole Bengal army in revolt; the Bombay regiments disaffected; Madras and the Punjab alone staunch in their allegiance to the British Crown. All men know how Neil carried the Madras Fusiliers to the centre of the insurrection; how Lawrence gathered up with a master hand the loyalty and chivalry of the Sikh chiefs; how Barnard pressed the siege of Delhi; how Nicholson did and died; how Havelock, leading, his leader Outram nobly above ambition, fought his way to succour the heroes and heroines of Lucknow. Towards the end of 1857 Lork Clyde took personal command of the army in Oude, and was soon victorious over the rebel hosts. The capital (Lucknow) was given up to pillage for three days. The rest of the spoil has been distributed some months ago to the troops engaged in that service. With these operations, however, the present controversy has no direct concern, as the property now in dispute was not captured by any of the Bengal Divisions. The matter specially at issue at this moment is the booty which was captured by a division of the Madras Army, and which is claimed in part by a force from the Bombay Presidency, on the ground that their operations contributed to the capture. In July, 1857, a column from the Bombay Presidency, under the command of Brigadier Stuart, was despatched to the Indore territory. Another column of the same army, under Major-General Roberts, was subsequently directed against Kotah and the adjoining districts, but these troops do not produce any plea, as far as we are aware, to share in the disputed prize. Brigadier Stuart's force advanced by Aurungabad and Asseerghur to Mhow, where the European residents were in daily expectation of an attack from the insurgents. The relief of this station was effected on the 2nd of August, 1857. The force then appears to have remained inactive till October, for an army is not easily organised in the heart of India without considerable delay, and the roads during the rainy months are impassable by artillery, but on the 24th of that month the troops commenced the siege of Dhar. Some show of resistance had been made by the rebels who garrisoned the place, but our heavy guns soon effected a practicable breach in the walls of the fort, and on the 31st of October preparations for the assault were made; but the birds had already flown, though a nest-egg of considerable value in the shape of jewels and rupees, which have recently been granted to the captors, was left behind. " The storming party," writes an eye-witness who has narrated the campaigns of Rose and Stuart, " were ordered to enter, which they did, unopposed by a soul. The fort was deserted." This force, however, three weeks afterwards, encountered a more serious resistance at Mundasore, where they met an army of the rebels in the field and gained a brilliant victory. The troops then returned to Mhow or Indore, where Sir Hugh Rose assumed the command; and this column, which had hitherto been designated as the Malwa Field Force, was now named the Central India Field Force, and was formed into two brigades, the one under Colonel Stuart of the 14th Light Dragoons, the other under Gen. Rose's personal command, in pursuance, it is said, of a plan proposed by Sir R. Hamilton to Lord Clyde and the Governor-General at Calcutta, which was to be executed by conjunction of the Madras column with a column from Bombay, which Sir Robert Hamilton was despatched to assist in organising. The exploits of this distinguished division are too well known to need any detailed recital. It is sufficient for our present purpose to remark that, after a halt of about six weeks at Mhow, Sir Hugh Rose commenced his march towards Saugor, which although not actually attacked, was threatened by various bodies of the rebels. Having relieved the fears of this community, and having occupied the strong forts of Rathghur and Garikotta, which after some resistance were evacuated by the enemy, General Rose found himself, after an engagement at the Mudanpore Pass with the Rajah of Shahghur, in front of Jhansi on the 21st of March. The siege was pressed with vigour, a large army of the rebels attempted to relieve the place, but were signally defeated at the famous battle of the Bettwa on the 1st of April. Two days afterwards Jhansi was taken by storm. In May Sir H. Rose again defeated the rebels at Koonch, Golowlee, and Calpee, but Tantia Topee immediately afterwards surprised Gwalior, drove out the Maharajah Scindiah, whose troops deserted to the enemy; and before the 1st of June, 1858, the army, artillery, and crown jewels of the chief city of Central India had fallen into the hands of the rebel captain whom Rose had defeated before Calpee on the 22nd of May. Here was more work for the Central India Field Force: no rest for them at Calpee after their late victories. They must march in haste through heat and sickness 100 miles to the westward to recover Gwalior, for its loss was, in truth, a heavy blow to the British cause. But the march was undertaken, and the place recovered on the 19th of June, and this was the crowning triumph of the brave Division which had done such glorious deeds in this campaign. While these operations were taking place on the west of the Deccan, the Madras column, under the immediate command of Major-General Sir G. C. Whitlock, had been carrying on operations, dictated by the Commander-in-Chief, in the east of Bundlekhund. On the 19th of April they encountered 9000 men, strong in cavalry and artillery, and led by the Nawab of Banda in person. The Madras troops utterly defeated them, and on the following day took possession of the town of Banda. But here they were obliged to halt, for deadly sickness was already ravaging the camp, and Narrain Rao, the chief of Kirwee, distant about forty miles, availed himself of

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

this to defer his surrender. He had made overtures of submission, but now he began to hope that the sun fever of May and the swamps of the ensuing months might yet protect him for some time. On the 1st of June General Whitlock was joined by his second brigade under Colonel McDuff, and he immediately put a stop to further negotiations and marched direct upon Kirwee, though the casualties in more than one regiment at this time amounted to forty-two per cent. The rebel troops under Radho Govind, the Dewan, retired to the adjacent hills, but Narrain Rao in person surrendered to the Madras General, and delivered into his hands his castle his numerous artillery, and his treasury, which contained coin and jewels to a large amount. The rest of his property, estimated at nearly half a million, had already been confiscated by the Government; for this Narrain Rao, a near relative of the infamous Nana, had played a prominent part in the rebellion, and was one of the few chiefs who were specially excepted from Lord Canning's amnesty.

The Kirwee rebels, however, were not disposed of by the capture of their city. On more than one occasion they descended from their hill fastnesses and attempted to recover the place. In December, 1858, they invested Kirwee with 1500 men. The small garrison of the British were at the last extremity. Whitlock marched 86 miles in 37 hours to their relief, drove back the besiegers, attacked them in a very formidable position on the heights of Punwaree, and annihilated their army. Their leader Radho Govind, with other chiefs, fell in the action. The decision as to the title of the various claimants to the prize at Kirwee seems to turn upon this question: Was Major-General Whitlock in actual co-operation or combination with Sir Hugh Rose, in such a sense as to entitle the latter according to the recognised principles of prize law, to claim a prize interest as joint captor in the booty captured by Whitlock's troops? Some of the authorities have answered in the affirmative. The law officers of the Crown have we believe responded in the negative. The soundness of this or that view, so far as we understand prize claims, must ultimately depend on the exact nature of Sir George Whitlock's commission—whether he was acting in conjunction with Sir Hugh Rose or not. The authorities differ. Lord Clyde, Sir H. Rose, and Sir R. Hamilton are at variance with the officers of the Kirwee force and with the first decision of the law officers. The decision will establish a precedent.

THE SCOTCH REGIMENTS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette, April 11.)

SURELY if the endurance of cruel privations—among them chiefest being the want of any friendly word from the nations of the world,—if the greatest gallantry in a most unequal contest,—if the highest courage in the field,—if the exercise of tact and skill in government, could create a nation, it is made in the Southern States. The social condition of Florida, as revealed to us from Northern sources, is very likely a type of the state to which this war between the North and South has reduced the best part of the Slave States. It is absurd to say that the people who endure all these sufferings cannot be conquered. But it would be more absurd to say that they can ever live in harmony as members of the same union with those who caused such wide-spread material desolation and mental anguish. We shall not attempt this week to give any opinion respecting the recent news from the United States, and there is none from the Confederate States of any importance. From statements well described as "contradictory and unintelligible," no profitable conclusions or grounds for hypothesis can be gained.

A very enthusiastic statistician, in whom dwells a large share of the *perfervidum genus Scotorum*, has compiled an account of the regiments called Scottish from 1808 to 1861 from the old regimental record books and the monthly returns, which is full of very interesting details and information. The object of the writer, Mr. McKerlie, is to prove that the warlike feelings which animated his countrymen in old days are not only not extinct, but that they exist to a greater degree in Scotland than they do in England or Ireland. In doing so, our eager author, however, alludes to an assertion, which he says is generally believed and echoed by military men, of a very novel and astonishing character. It is nothing less than that "the Highland regiments were destitute of Scotsmen, and principally composed of Irishmen." The most extravagant form in which this remark ever reached our ears was, that there were a good many Irish in regiments which were popularly supposed to consist altogether of Highlanders, or that a considerable proportion of such regiments was formed of soldiers who were not Highlanders or Lowlanders.

In instituting a comparison between the regiments of Ireland and Scotland in 1808 and 1815 he takes, however, "those distinguished as national" only—that is, which had designations of a particular character. As the union of Scotland and England took place under a Scottish Stuart nearly two centuries before the union of Ireland and Great Britain under the House of Hanover, it is not to be wondered at if the Scots procured a good deal of the pay and emoluments to be derived by the raising of regiments which fell into the hands of powerful nobles or State favourites. There were always Scots regiments enough to take all comers from the old country, whereas Irishmen enlisted generally for most regiments in the Service. When it is said, therefore that from 1808 to 1815, Scotland had 1 cavalry and 19 infantry regiments, and that Ireland had 4 cavalry and 9 infantry regiments, no just idea can be conveyed of the relative quota contributed to the British Army by the two nations. "Scotland had 8 battalions engaged in the Peninsula; at Waterloo the Scots Greys and 8 battalions. Ireland had in the Peninsula 3 cavalry and 5 infantry regiments; and at Waterloo, 1 of cavalry and 1 of infantry." Now to mean anything at all in the way of comparison of nationalities the last sentence should imply that there were at Waterloo 600 Scots sabres, and 6000 Scots bayonets, and that there were only 600 Irish sabres and 1000 Irish bayonets. But the candid and very painstaking author of this little work seeks to show there were few Irishmen in the Highland corps, though Irishmen were numerous in many English regiments: and that, instead of being principally Irish, the mass of each Scotch regiment is, and was, Scotch.

The author may well be proud of the martial spirit of his race. It is a serious question whether grouse, Highland cattle, and sheep, are as useful to a country as the bipeds who were wont to throng the hill-sides of the Highlands, and to raise their rare broods of soldiery. Political economists there be who think that emigration is a certain panacea for all national evils. The population of the Highlands has attained a most gratifying slimness and elegance in that view, if all one hears be true. In Ireland there are about a million and a half short in the great sum total of inhabitants, which was thought some fifteen or sixteen years ago to be the cause of so much mischief. But there is no corresponding increase of prosperity. Scots and Irish still go on enlisting, and will to the end of time, or as long as the recruiting sergeant has got the shilling. The circumstances under which the natives of the two countries enter the army are very different. There is no spirit of sectarian bitterness arising out of the difference of religion generated between Scotsmen and Englishmen, but we all know practically that the same assertion cannot be made in reference to the Irishman and his comrades in the army. The state of the country previous to the Union, the political doctrines in vogue, the rebellion of '98, and the suspicions entertained of Roman Catholics and their designs, all tended to create impediments to the free access of Irishmen to the British Army, which were nevertheless evercome by their love of arms and the military profession. Whilst the so-called Irish corps are thoroughly entitled to the name, we find regiments such as the 71st Highlanders, from 1804 to 1815, containing 418 Irish to 889 Scots, and the second battalion having 669 Irish to 1671 Scots. The 74th "Highlanders." in a given period, had 716 Irish to 322 Scots. The 75th Highlanders were obliged to abandon the name, and so were the 73rd, though both were raised in North Britain. The 78th Rosshire Buffs, a regiment of Makenzies, has remained very national, and so has the 79th, or Cameron Highlanders although there were, and are, very few Camerons in it. The 92nd and 93rd have been thoroughly Scotch, only 111 Irish to 716 Scots being in the former, and very few indeed in the latter, the English element being always very much smaller than the Irish. To the same character the claim of the 42nd are equally strong. In the 90th (Perthshire) there were 486 Irish to 538 Scots; in the 25th, 288 Irish to 576 Scots. Now, if we turn to the Irish national regiments, we find in the 27th Inniskillings but 39 Scots to 1440 Irish; in the 88th 1st battalion, 30 Scots to 1471 Irish; 2nd battalion, 26 Scots to 1479 Irish. The 1st battalion of 52nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, between 1804 and 1815 (good fighting times), had 844 English, 469 Irish, 30 Scots; the 2nd battalion, 1239 English, 571 Irish, 69 Scots. The Scottish regiments in the Crimea contained ten Scots for every one Englishman and Irishman. In 1853 there were 35,416 Irishmen in the Army as compared with 13,974 Scotchmen. Excluding the Artillery and Engineers, England and Wales out of a population of 16,000,000 in 1841 gave 29,000 recruits; Scotland out of 2,621,000 gave 8,434 recruits; and Ireland out of 8,176,000 gave 18,854 recruits between the years 1845 and 1849. Our excellent friends and brothers-in-arms north of the Tweed have, we say, good right to be proud of their ancestors and their fellow-countrymen. And likewise, men as they are, they put their candle on the top of a bush and dance round it delightedly. Thus in addition to Mr. McKerlie's little pamphlet, which is entitled an account of "the Scottish Regiments, &c.," there comes forth a "History, of the Scottish Regiments; by Arch. K. Murray, Major of the 97th Lanarkshire Volunteer Guards," which ought to secure the gratitude of every recruiting sergeant in the "north countrie." It is a useful book for reference, and affords a great deal of information to the military student, who will not mind much that the major now and then expands into what the Americans call "hyphileutin." Let us hope that Englishmen, Scots, and Irish will ever stand together when the battle test comes upon them, as they have done since the last great strain was put on their valour in war; and when the battle is won, those who please may apportion the shares of glory—it is very hard to distribute the prize money—to the victors.

THE REVIEW OF THE VOLUNTEERS AT BRIGHTON.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette, April 11.)

In our last we gave a full programme of the arrangements for this review. We have now to state they were admirably carried out, and that it was one of the most successful days of the kind witnessed since the institution of the Volunteers. We reproduce an account of some of the leading features of the day's proceedings:—

MARCHING PAST.

The artillery brigades moved first. They were commanded by Colonel Ormsby. The huge 18-pounder guns of position, 3½ tons in weight, were each drawn by six horses, and it was amusing to note the minor differences observable in the manner of handling weapons of exactly the same calibre by the metropolitan and rural corps respectively. The Middlesex Artillery guns were horsed from Pickford's stud, great care being taken in matching colours, and in supplying the drivers with uniform jackets and the regulation short whips The Sussex and Cinque Ports Artillery, on the contrary had their guns drawn by horses of all colours, doubtless well used to the plough, and attended by carters in their rough smock-frocks, with the long-handled whips of agricultural labour. Rude as such a *cortege* might appear, it had in it the elements of at least as great efficiency as the rival and more showy system of traction. The country carters, many of them wearing rosettes in honour of the occasion, made their horses travel past at a speed which the Middlesex Artillery did not attempt. They had heard something of the celerity of the Hon. Artillery Company's movements, and were determined that the honour of their country should not suffer in their hands. The animals became either as excited as the men, or else seemed lost in wonder at the novelty of the scene, and one huge "wheeler," placed between the shafts of a gun carriage, resigning himself to circumstances with a very bad grace, was dragged along the turf by his companions very much in the posture of a sitting elephant. A supply of reserve horses accompanied the batteries. The battery of the light guns furnished by the Hon. Artillery Company was deservedly admired and applauded, as was also the excellent troop known as "Captain Jay's." Immediately following the Artillery Brigade was the fifth brigade of the First Division under the command of Colonel Brewster, which was taken out of its regular position, having to play the part of "the enemy" in the subsequent movements. Conspicuous in this brigade was the celebrated Inns of Court battalion. Whether it be that the members of this corps are in any way superior in *physique*, that they have better regimental tailors, or from whatever other cause, it is an admitted fact that they show to greater advantage on occasions of this kind than the majority of other Volunteer regiments. Lord Radstock's brigade, and especially his lordship's own regimental, the 9th Middlesex, showed to advantage, and would have still further distinguished itself in the eyes of the public, had not the bands, one and all, done everything they could to mar the effect—some by ceasing to play at the critical moment, others by striking up vigorously at the same time, and others again by striding away at the head of their battalions, leaving the rear companies to march to that most distressing of all sounds, the echo of the big drum. The Clerkenwell Corps has grown in numbers and efficiency, and the Hornsey and Highgate companies presented a neat and soldierlike appearance, to which the knapsacks carried by the former, no doubt, contributed. The Tottenham Corps tripped along lightly and steadily. A host of other well-known regiments swept by —the Havelocks, the London Irish, the London Scottish —the only volunteer corps in whose ranks a Knight of the Garter (Lord Abercorn) marches at the head of his company—a corps popular from its own merits and services of its chief—with their sprigs of green in their caps, or, we should perhaps say, their bonnets, looked as gallant a body of men as ever trod turf or heather; and Lord Elcho, at their head, was greeted, as he reached the place of salute, with loud and hearty cheers. His Lordship, after passing Lord W. Paulet, wheeled, and took his temporary position with the staff. The Civil Service kept a splendid line, and made quite a gay appearance in their new shakoes, with a band that is one of the redeeming features of Volunteer music. The city of London brigade and the Victoria Rifles encountered the flattering reception which is always accorded to them, and which was only surpassed by the approbation elicited when the 1st Hants Light Horse went by at a rapid pace, with the 9th Lancers, after the last of the infantry battalions had passed. This regiment of Volunteer cavalry represents a distinct principle in equestrian tactics—namely, that firing should be from the ground, and not from the saddle, which is in accordance with the old "dragon," or dragoon drill. They merely use their horses, which are in every case of considerable value, to move with rapidity from place to place, and Colonel M'Murdo has repeatedly expressed his opinion that in this manner their single troop of 40 or 50 men will cover as much ground as 500 soldiers of the ordinary stamp. Soon after a notification was spread along the rows of spectators that the cavalry and artillery would gallop past the staff, and a very dashing wind-up was thus afforded to the first part of the day's proceedings on the Downs. The guns of the Hon. Artillery Company were carried past at full speed, among cries of "Bravo, H. A. C." Then came the Lancers in a cloud of white dust, and with their pennons stiffened by the rapid pace at which they rode.

THE SHAM FIGHT.

The ground selected for the movements which followed the march past was infinitely better fitted for the handling of large masses than the narrow White Hawk Valley in which Lord Clyde tested the training and bottom of the Volunteers last year. As far as the hidden mysteries of military movements could be penetrated and followed by a civilian eye, it may be supposed that the enemy having made good a landing on the coast somewhere between Ovingdean and Rottingdean, was making his way in a north-easterly direction, with a view of fetching a sweep round on Brighton, when he suddenly found himself in front of an immensely superior attacking force. Finding it impossible to make further head against the powerful batteries playing upon him, Colonel Brewster must have determined to hold to the favourable position which he had attained on the summit of the mamelon. Ordering his men to the back of the crest, where they lay down to allow the enemy's shot to pass over them, he brought his four six-pounders to the front, and opened fire immediately to check any attempt to dislodge him. To the right of his position, in the hollow beneath, lies Woodendean, a large farmhouse with outbuildings, and enclosed on one side by a plantation of young trees, which afforded a strong cover for a defending force. This was the key of his position—the Hougomont of the day, in fact; and it was clear that if he once lost it he would be in danger of being outflanked and forced back into the sea. To this point were despatched five companies of the Inns of Court, who lined it with skirmishers, and kept up a brisk fire on the left wing of the opposing force. A squadron of the 9th Lancers, advancing at a slow trot to feel for the enemy, came upon a party of the "Devil's Own," posted advantageously in a thicket of gorse bushes, and were received with such a galling fire that they were compelled to retreat quickly on their supports. Again the Lancers charged in greater force, but the skirmishers, rapidly forming square, again drove back the cavalry, and, emboldened by their success, followed them up taking advantage of every tree and bush to harass their retreat. It was not until Captain Jay's battery unlimbered and sent a few rounds into them that their ardour was checked, and they were driven back on the wood. Meanwhile, as it became evident that Colonel Brewster could not be dislodged very easily as long as he held possession of the Woodendean Farm, Lord Elcho, who commanded the left wing, was ordered to attack and carry it. Throwing out a battalion of the Queen's Westminsters as skirmishers, and supported by a battery of Horse Artillery, the 4th Brigade moved quickly down the slope, and at the same time a general advance of the whole of the first line was ordered, each brigade detaching a battalion as skirmishers. The 9th West Middlesex performed this duty for the 1st Brigade, and the 3rd Hants and 1st Sussex for the 2nd and 3rd Brigades. While engaged in this movement it became necessary to prepare for an expected attack of cavalry, and in a few minutes both the first and the second divisions, which were advancing in support, were thrown into echellons of squares. This was one of the most beautiful movements of the day, and was effected with extraordinary rapidity and precision. The attack repulsed, the left wing again pressed forward towards Woodendean, and in a few minutes the Queen's Westminsters and the Inns of Court were engaged in a brisk contest. The "Devil's Own" held their ground manfully—so manfully that they attracted the reviewing General's special attention. "What corps are you?" asked Lord William Paulet, riding up to a party who were in the hottest of the fire. "Inns of Court, my lord," was the reply. "And very good fellows, too," rejoined the General; "I should be very sorry to have you for an enemy." Still they were outnumbered, and were driven from the edge of the plantation, some of them scarcely making their escape before the enemy's skirmishers burst their way through the hedge. Slowly they retreated up the hill, making a stand now and again, but with little chance of success, for under cover of the plantation Lord Elcho's brigade formed column, the London Scottish at their head, and advanced steadily up the hill. In vain Colonel Brewster brought up his main body and endeavoured to receive them in line. The Westminsters were hurrying up still further to the left, and in a few minutes he would be outflanked. A crashing volley which the London Scottish delivered halfway up the hill completed his discomfiture, and he ordered his force to fall quickly back to gain the shelter of the 18-pounder battery on the opposite hill. Just in the hollow he encountered a new danger from the cavalry, which had stolen round the Wick valley, and almost caught him on his flank. There was hardly time to form squares before the Lancers came galloping along the valley almost at a racing speed, and charged right up to the bayonet. This was decidedly the great effect of the day. Three or four times the cavalry charged, retiring by squadrons, as they were driven off by the withering fire kept up from the face of the square; and at the last charge the Hants Light Horse passed between two of the squares, cutting at the bayonets as they dashed along with all the excitement of a real contest. It was well for them that it were not, for the 3rd London, reserving their fire until the cavalry were close upon them, poured in a tremendous volley at point blank, which, as Lord Cardigan, who was riding close by, exclaimed, "would have emptied every saddle!" Finding the square so firm and impenetrable, the cavalry fell back, and Colonel Brewster continued his retreat up the hill, keeping his men still in their formation of squares to be prepared for another attack from the cavalry who rode on his flank, in a parallel line, watching an opportunity to charge again, which, however, did not occur. By this both divisions of what we may call the English army had advanced on the position at first occupied by the enemy, and was formed on the crest of a hill in a long continuous line. In these respective positions a long fusilade was kept up on both sides, in the course of which the volley firing of the London Scottish, the Civil Service, and Westminsters was specially praised by the military; and about half-past four the movements were terminated by the hasty retreat of Colonel Brewster and his brigade in the direction of the railway station. The other troops then marched off their ground, and having been massed again at their several rendezvous, were drafted in the order in which they arrived in the morning as fast as trains could be provided for them.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

When the infantry was marching past a thoughtless Volunteer crossed the line, bolt in front of the staff. Over came Colonel M'Murdo in towering wrath, and rated the luckless offender soundly, declaring his conviction that no other man in the Volunteer force would act in the same way. Scarcely had the colonel delivered himself of this opinion, and regained his place among the staff, when another Volunteer *did* act precisely in the same way, as if practically to confute the gallant officer. This was too much: and the second transgression brought a condign punishment. The man who had crossed the line was ordered to deliver up the plug of his rifle, which was sent to the colonel of his corps.

The Temperance Corps, commanded by the veteran George Cruikshank, was remarkable for the figure cut by some of its mounted officers. The Colonel himself rode a rather pretty beast, whose only fault was one, the definition of which sounds oddly, in relation to a teetotal band. In point of fact, the animal ridden by Colonel Cruikshank was what is called "groggy." The surgeon of this corps, whose figure may once have been slight, bestrode a grey horse which it were base flattery to call a screw. Where he could have found an animal so marvellously calculated to give him the appearance of Sancho Panza passing as Don Quixote, it would be impossible to say.

The spectators resembled, both in multitude and in appearance, the concourse at Epsom on the Derby Day—and beyond that our English imagination of a popular gathering cannot stretch. The Grand Stand to begin with was laden with ticket-holders, though nothing could be seen there but the somewhat tedious ceremony of marching past and the smoke of the distant cannonade. The race-course was strictly reserved for the troops and a few privileged individuals, until the line of march had terminated. But the barriers on either side were thickly lined with eager and patient spectators—spectators of all ranks, from the occupants of a barouche or brougham to the temporary owner of a donkey. Stands and booths had also been fitted up, and the vendors of refreshment proved the unfailing power of the law of supply and demand.

We are sorry to say the day did not pass over without the occurence of several accidents. A woman named Mary Bean, aged 55, died from injuries by being knocked down by the horse of Captain Cowper, adjutant of the 40th Middlesex (Central London) Rifle Rangers, on the occasion of the review. At the inquest the husband of the deceased stated that for some years she had enjoyed but very bad health, and had not been in the habit of going out frequently. Two witnesses, named Adams, deposed to having seen Captain Cowper's horse take fright just after leaving the level. They attributed the accident to the major's horse running away in consequence of a band having struck up. Captain Cowper stated that his horse took fright through the band of the 4th City of London (Foresters) Rifles coming nearer than they ought to have done. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," exculpating Captain Cowper from any blame whatever. One of the London Irish was badly burned, and several accidents occurred.

With our experience of the injuries which are inflicted in every field-day of regular troops in large masses, we have it to say, that the Volunteers deserve great credit for the rareness of these occurrences. As compared with the American Volunteer Army, their good fortune is still more remarkable.

Business Announcements.

HAIR DYE,

J. ROBINSON, Hair Cutter and Perfumer from Truefitts, Bond Street, London, having had great experience in hair dying, begs to offer his services to the public of Bombay, 4. Medow Street, Fort.

N. B.—Ladies and Gentlemen waited on at their own residences.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland" per Steamer *China*, the following, viz:—
Ladies' Crinoline Bonnets.
Boys' and Girls' Crinoline Hats.
Ladies' Black Straw Hats.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls.
Ladies' French Corsets.
White and Colored Feathers.
Hair Plaits.
Mohair Dresses *for Monsoon Wear,*
"*A very Choice Selection of French Flowers.*"
"*The New Cardinibus Collapsing Steel Petticoat.*"
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

MRS. LAKE begs to notify to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that they will always find a large and fashionable assortment of every requisite for Wedding and Mourning Orders at her Establishment, No. 7, Byculla Road.

N. B.—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, 21st May 1863.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto. of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonsieo, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers, and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

ROSSELET & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

JUST ARRIVED.—Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas from the best makers in London..........Rs. 4 to 12
Sponges .... 1 to 20
Hairbrushes (Gosnell & Co.) .... 3 to 5
Browne and White Turkish Towels (a dozen)........ 12 to 36
Fancy Looking Glasses assorted, of sizes and shapes 2 to 20
Thermometers .... 2 to 5
Writing Paper and Envelopes from De la Rue & Co. Apply to
ROSSELET & Co.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 ks. for Rs. 50
Do. Sleeve Studs, do. from .... 20 to 35
Do. Rings, set with pearls, rubies, and turquoise. 4 to 40
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved... 25 to 30
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets, from ... 20 to 50
Gold Hunting Watch, independent seconds, with two dials, and dates of the month Lever........ 700
Do. Self-winding independent seconds, Lever 600
Do. Self-winding Ladies' Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled, and set with diamonds........ 400
2 Gold Reversible Watches making at pleasure, a Hunting or Open-faced Watch, one of them splendidly chased and engraved........ 300

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, of every kind and description.
Walking Sticks do. do.
Stereoscopes, for 12, 25, and 50 Views, from Rs. 45 to 70.
And a great variety of fancy goods, which really deserve to be seen.

FOR SALE.
A beautiful French Iron Safe, large size. Apply to
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JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
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Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shifts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF CUTCHEE UNJAREE COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, opposite the Colaba Company's Screw, in the depot, and by order of Thucker Nancy Thackersey, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Ruttonsey Goculdass the first purchaser.
25 Candies Cutchee Unjaree Cotton.

On MONDAY the 25th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, a small and select Invoice of Carte de Visite Albums, of various chaste designs, which are well worthy of inspection. They are now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—
1000 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 ,, ,, Longcloth.
800 ,, ,, Madapollams.
600 ,, ,, T Cloth.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.
3 Cases Bleached Longcloth.
2 ,, Cotton Handkerchiefs.
ALSO
4 Tons Blister Steel.
We recommend this strongly to consumers as it can be warranted to be of the best quality.

SALE OF GUNJO "PALKEE."
On account of the creditors of Thucker Mooljee Thackersey.
On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Gunjo *Palkee* of 200 candies Burthen, with Gear and as she now lies at Boree Bunder.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
PRINCES PATTERN PARK PHAETON,
A beautiful little Carriage of this form is for sale, warranted new, and direct from the Builders (Jno. Barton & Sons), is warranted strong, and of the best materials, and is recommended as a good description of conveyance for Poona in the approaching monsoon where strength and lightness in a conveyance is a great desideratum.

SHERRY.
Fine English-bottled Brown Dinner Sherry, at Rs. 15 per dozen. To close an account.

WINES.
Good Sherry ....Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts ....Rs. 18 per doz.
A few Iron letter Copying Presses, complete with Copying Book. Price Rs. 17-8 each to close an account.
Bombay, 21st May 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

On TUESDAY next, the 26th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey and White Piece Goods, and sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Saddlery, by McNaghten, of Glasgow.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 23rd May 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 23rd instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, consisting of Long Cloths, T Cloths, Shirtings, Madapollams, &c. &c.
A few Bales of Mule Twist.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, SQUARE PIANO, THURSTON'S SLATE BILLIARD TABLE, WITH LAMPS, &c., &c., AT "MORLEY HALL," UPPER COLABA.

On TUESDAY, the 26th, and WEDNESDAY the 27th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will submit to sale by Public Auction at his residence, "Morley Hall," Upper Colaba, all the elegant Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of JOHN FARRAR, Esq., (proceeding to England); the same comprises a set of rich cut Glass Ware, "vine-leaf" pattern quart Decanters, Jugs, a glass gilt Dessert Set, a Blue and Gold and White Gold and Red Bordered Dinner Sets, a handsome Green and Gold Tea Set, Green and Gold Breakfast Set, a set of 4 Plated Dish Covers, pairs of Oblong and round Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Soy, and Pickle Frames, Salvers, open worked Bottle Stands, handsome Epergne with Dish, Tea Kettles and Coffee Pots, a set of best Plated Tea Set, Double, Single, and Chamber Candlesticks, sets of Plated "king's pattern Spoons and Forks, Liquor Frames, a box of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, Rummers, &c., sets of Cutlery, a large Blackwood Dining Table for 30 persons, Side Boards, Dumb Waiter, Arm Chairs, Tea Poys, Screens, Drugget Carpets, a first-rate single Barrel Rifle, in case, complete by "Whitworth," a single Barrel Gun in case by "Westley Richards," a superior double Barrelled Rifle in case by "Charles Moore," a Revolver in case, and the furniture all carved Blackwood such as Circular Table, plated 3 light and single Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops, Bronze Table and Solar Lamps, English Brussels Carpets, open-worked Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation, Half-backed, and Divan Couches, Easy Chairs, open-carved Tea Poys, Cheffonieres, large and small China Jars and Vases, an English Walnut-wood Writing Table with Drawers, 1 Mahogany full toned Square Pianoforte by "J. C. Waring" and Co., with cover, Music Chair, small Pedestal Side Stands, English Whatnots, Alabaster Figures, Pier and Card Tables, a correct going 8-day Clock by "French," City Observatory, London, rich Engravings in Maple and Gilt Frames, Carved Bedstead complete, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses Clothes and Gown Presses, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense articles, a first-rate Thurston's Slate Billiard Table, Balls, Cues, Frames, &c., with a Bronze Revolving Lamps and elegantly open carved Blackwood Screen, &c.

AT 1 P. M.
(If not previously disposed of.)
A pair of large-sized serviceable Chesnut Carriage Horses, a strong Calcutta-built Double roofed Brougham, with Lamps, Pole, &c. and a set of Double Harness.
A pair of powerful Grey Carriage Horses, and a set of double Harness Side and Hunting Saddles, with Bridles, one English light Basket Carriage, Stable Gear, &c.
"Pennywhistle," A Grey Arab Horse, a first-rate Hack.
"Whalebone," a well-bred Horse, and a fine goer, 14-3½.
"Moonshine," Do. Do. 14-3½.
A Deceiver.
One very handsome high-caste Bay Horse, with black points, height 14-2, suitable for double or single Harness.
One very handsome Sociable, with Canopy, by Whittingham, Holman & Co., Long Acre.
Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the property is now on view.
N. B.—The Horses, Carriages, and the Billiard Table will be put up precisely at 1 P. M. on the first day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS, CROCKERY, &c., AT GAMDAVEE, CHOWPATTY, ON THE LAST CROSS ROAD TO THE BREACH.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, a few articles of good Blackwood Furniture, Books, a Dinner Set, Glassware, Crockery, Sundries, &c. &c., the property of Mr. ROBERT MAIDMENT, at his residence, Gamdavee, Chowpatty.
The property will be on view from Monday, the 25th instant.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 4 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 4th June next, the Valuable Landed Property belonging to J. S. TATE, Esq., Civil Engineer, at "Roseville Cottage," near the line of Railway between Khandalla and Lanowlee, with another Bungalow and Out-houses, and an extensive well, land, out-garden well stocked with shrubs and plants, situated in a most healthy and cool situation, and there is a well of good water close by.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd May 1863.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, a few Bales of Twists, a quantity of Colored Broadcloth, a few pieces of English Brussels Carpet, superfine Silk Cloth for Linings, &c., &c.
A few pieces of Black Nett.
4 Cases of Millinery.
22 Rolls of colored China Matting.
A consignment of Dhulloah Sugar.
AT 1 P. M.
An English built Hansom Cab.
An English-built four seated Brougham.
A new Country-built four seated Brougham.
A pair of Chesnut Arab Carriage Horses, height 14-3.
A strong Grey Arab Horse, aged, trained to single and double Harness.
A Spaniel.
One fine large liver-coloured Hound.
And any Carriages and Horses offering.
AT 4 P.M.
In Pittamber Narrayen's Depot at Coloba, on account of Thucker Doongersey Gope, the first purchaser, and by order of Marwaddy Tulluckchund Hookumchund:—
18 Candies of Dherra Mooltan Cotton.

SALE OF BOOKS.

On TUESDAY next, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the remainder of the New and Second-hand Reading Books, and about 200 lots of other Books of Hajee Ahmed Essa, Bookseller.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT SMALL COLABA.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of Mr. Marcus Joseph, the Executor to the Estate of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Harrison, all that Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house, built on Fazendary ground of Junnardhun Ballajee, situate at Small Colaba, the ground is by admeasurement 231 square yards, and assessed No. 279.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT BYCULLA, OPPOSITE MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.'s MEDICAL HALL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY next, the 28th instant, at his residence, Byculla, opposite to Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Medical Hall, the valuable household property, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of H. T. BINKS, Esq., proceeding to Europe, comprising sets of Silverware for 6 and 18 persons, Silver Tea Pot, Plated Curry Dishes, Cruet Stand, Waiter, Claret Jug, Spoons and Forks, Rich cut Glassware, a handsome Blue and Gold Dinner Service for 20 persons, neat Breakfast and Tea Sets, Cutlery, &c., elaborately carved Blackwood Furniture such as Circular, Pier, Square, Oblong Dining, Lady's Writing and other Tables, Conversation Couches, Drawing Room, Easy and Priedeu Chairs all covered with red Silk Damask and Spring, an English Mahogany Easy Arm Chair with Morocco Leather and Spring, Teapoys, Whatnot, Chiffoniers, large four-post Bedstead, Wardrobes, Presses, Sideboard, Horned Hat Stand, Screens, a full-toned Mahogany Semi-grand Pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, a Wheatstone's Oakwood Harmonium, handsome Plated and Bronze 2 and 3 Light Hanging Argand Lamps with drops, an excellent going Eight Day Clock by French of London, Table Ornaments, an Iron Treasury Chest, a few Books, a Telescope on Brass Stand, Bed and Dressing Room Furniture, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, Plants, &c.
AT 1 P. M.
An elegant English-built Miniature Phaeton for 4, by McNaught and Smith, warm Horse clothing, Saddles, Bridles, Child's Saddle and Bridle, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days previous to the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A Four-oared Race Boat nearly 30 feet long.
A Travelling Garry with 2 very large Bullocks.
A self-driving second-hand Phaeton.
A Seed-cleaning Machine, large.
A Jacob's Double Barrel Rifle in case.
An English-built Miniature Brougham, has been but little used.

THE NEW PATENT REVERSIBLE MALVERN DOG CARTS.
Just landed ex "Beauvila" and "Ambrose."
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have just received for sale on commission, three very superior highly-finished English-built new Patent Reversible Malvern Dog Carts with imitation cane and wicker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps with fancy coloured Glasses. These drags are peculiarly built either to carry 2 or 4 persons, of very light construction, and easy to pull, built to order to stand the Indian climate, by the celebrated makers, Messrs. McNaughton and Smith, of Worcester, Patentees, who gained the last Exhibition Prize Medal for their first-class finish and workmanship.—Also,

HARNESS.
A few sets of very superior English-made Carriage, Gig, and Dog Cart Harness, with best plated mountings. Prices moderate to effect a quick sale.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 23rd May 1863.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of treating for accommodation, suitable for a Bank, or Office, the building of which is in construction in Forbes Street, are requested to apply to PESTONJEE SOOKLAJEE at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE, at Messrs. B. & A. HORMUSJEE.

RED BOOT MART, Ready-made Boot and Shoe Warehouse, London and Paris Manufacture, established 1845.—The undersigned, in returning thanks to the public of Bombay and Outstations, begs to state that he has just removed to his former premises, No. 2, Hummum Street.

N. B.—Constituents at Outstations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount. (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

TO LET, the Upper STORIES of the said premises, for an Office, from and after the 1st of May. Apply to
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.
16th April, 1863.

Business Announcements.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegaretts, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.
Nickelsilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.
Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemen.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.
Ladies Companions, Portmonaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petroleum Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.
Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.
Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1.	La Belle D'Orient Valse.	1.	Fenella Valse.
2.	In the Strand.	2.	Spitzan Polka.
3.	The Rataplan Polka.	3.	Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4.	La Traviata.	4.	Le Barbier de Seville.
5.	Red, White and Blue.	5.	Kitty Patterson. A Dreadful Story.
6.	The Burlesque Galop.	6.	Canz mein Leken Galop,

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.
THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.
N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds,* amongst which they mention the following:—

		Rs.	As.
Turning Chisels, ¼ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ⅛ to 1½ ,,		10	0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets.			
Garden Shears	each	5	0
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	,,	3	12
Do. Hoes	,,	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5. inch	each	1	0
Do. do do. 6 ,,	,,	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 ,,	,,	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 ,,	,,	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	,,	21	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	,,	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	,,	18	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	,,	20	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	,,	22	0
Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp-posts	,,	100	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19	0
Do. do. do.	,,	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	,,	24	0
Letter Copying Books of all sizes			
Copying Ink, Waterlow's	per quart	2	0
Do. Presses, Foolscap size	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.	,,	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights	,,	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils	,,	1	0
Do. do. do. Leads	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	,,	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	14
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes	each As. 6 to	3	4
Bass Brooms		3	8
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	0
Carriage Mops		1	0
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2	2
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks	Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do.	Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces			
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	,,	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do.	,,	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	,,	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed	,,	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin	,,	10	8
Hanging do. do. do. do.	,,	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet	,,	20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock	each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1¼ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.	per yard	1	0

A Flag Staff (lower Mast and top Mast with Rigging, &c. &c., complete—Price Rs. 120.
SHIPS' MASTS (disabled) purchased.
VERY BEST PORTLAND CEMENT for FLOORS of all kinds, DAMP WALLS, GARDEN PATHS, &c., &c.—Price Rs. 12 per barrel.
Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico's.
BASSETT & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., Operative Chemists, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected stock of Apparatus, Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the care of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a Photographic Chemist of great experience in charge of this branch,

CHEMICALS.
ACID, Acetic Glacial; Acetic Glacial for "Paper process;" Acetic Beaufoys; Boracic; Citric; Formic Gallic; Pyro Gallic; Hydrochloric, pure; Nitric pure; Malic; and Sulphuric, pure.
ALCOHOL, pure and absolute.
AMMONIA, solution Sp. Gr. 880°.
AMMONIUM, Chloride; Bromide and Iodide.
BARYTA, Nitrate.
CADMIUM Iodide; and Bromide.
CHLOROFORM, Pure, Duncan and Flockhart's, Sp. Gr. 1497.
COLLODIONS, Negative and Positive; Thomas'; Bolton's; Ponting's; Ponting's Bromo Iodized; Sutton's; Sutton's Alcoholic; and for the Dry process.
COTTON WOOL, finest *prepared.*
ETHER SULPHURIC, Rectified; and Sulphuric and Absolute.
GUN COTTON, Soluble.
GUN PAPER Soluble.
GOLD CHLORIDE, Pure and Neutral, in 15 and 30 gr. bottles; and Salt of, or Sal d'Or.
GLYCYRRHIZINE, Solution, for producing intense negatives.
IODINE, Resublimed; Bromide; Chloride; and Tincture, Simple and Compound.
IRON, Bromide; Iodide; Protosulphate, pure, and Proionitrate in Solution.
KAOLIN.
LAMPBLACK, for Polishing.
LITMUS PAPER, in Books; and Tincture.
MAGNESIA, Nitrate.
MERCURY, pure, distilled.
NAPTHA.
POTASS, Nitrate, pure.
POTASSIUM, Bromide; Cyanide; Fluoride; and Iodide.
ROTTEN STONE, finest prepared.
ROUGE, finest, for polishing.
SILVER, Ammonia Nitrate in Solution.
SILVER, Solution (Argento Cyanide of Potassium) for re-silvering Daguerotype Plates, and Electro Depositions; Bromide; Chloride; Cyanide; Nitrate, fused; perfectly neutral, and is free from *nitrite*; Nitrate, pure, Recrystallized, Baths, for Negatives and Positives, carefully prepared, and ready for immediate Iodide; and Iodide in Iodide of Potassium (for Calotype Process.)
SODA, Hyposulphite pure, free from Sulphate; Phosphate, and Acetate.
SODIUM, Chloride, pure; Bromide; and Iodide.
SOLUTION, for Iodizing Waxed Paper; and Sensitizing Waxed Paper.
TANNIN, pure.
TURMERIC Paper, in Books.
TRIPOLI finest Venetian.
VARNISHES, by Bolton, Thomas, Bland and Long, &c., consisting of
VARNISH, Amber in Chloroform; Crystal in Chloroform; Benzoin in Chloroform; Spirit, by Soehne Freres; and Jet Varnish, for Positives.
DIAMOND SOLUTION FOR CHEMICALLY CLEANING GLASS PLATES.
ACROMATIC LENSES OF SIZES.
BATHS, from 6¼ by 4½ to 12 by 10.

DISHES.
Glass Moulded and Hard Procelain, 6¼ by 4¾ to by 10.

PLATES.
Best Patent Glass with "Ground Edges," by MESSRS. CHANCE & Co., of the following sizes:—
2¼ by 2 inches to 12 by 10.
BOXES FOR HOLDING THE ABOVE PLATES, STEREOSCOPIC PLATES AND BOXES FOR HOLDING THE SAME.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS.
Albumenized Paper.
Genuine German Saxe.
Extra Albumenized do.
Turner's Negative and Positive
Whatman's do.
Canson's Thin Negative.
,, Thick Positive.
Hollingworth's Papers.
Salted do.
SIZES. 22 by 17 and 17 by 11
Pure Bibulous Paper, free from Iron.
Bibulous Extra thick for Blotting off Proofs.
Circular Filtering Paper, of sizes.

SUNDRIES.
Plate Holders.
Pneumatic Holders.
Pressure Frames, Oak and Mahogany.
Levelling Stands with Screws, for Coating and developing Plates.
Scales and Weights in Mahogany Boxes, with Glass Pans.
Scales in Oak Boxes with Brass Pans.
Graduated Glass Measures.
Glass Funnels and Stands.
Buckle Brushes.
Focussing Glasses.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Camels' Hair Pencils, of sizes.
Horn Forceps, and Paper Clips.
Manson's Colors, various.
Card Mounts, of all sizes.
Frames for Passe Partouts.
Morocco Cases and Frames.
Glass and Wedgewood Pestles and Mortars
Stereoscopic Mounts.
Microscopes and Telescopes.

For Sale.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A desirable Property at Bandora. Apply to JEHANGEER NOWROJEE H.M. Dockyard.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION:—A first-rate Telescope Rifle. By Robertson. Price Rs. 400.
McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE.—250 Barrels Fresh American Flour. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—Yellow, White, and Saltwater Bar Soap.
Refined Cocoanut Oil, Tallow Oil, &c.
Tallow, Axle, and Cart Grease.
Roll Brimstone, Blasting Powder.
Refined Saltpetre.
Cotton Waste.
Tinned Lead Piping.
Stop and Bib brass Cocks from ½ inch to 2 inches.
Piping laid down.
G. BURSTALL & Co., Chinchpoogly.

FOR SALE, ex *Lord Raglan* just arrived:—
A small shipment of Galvanized Corrugated Iron, also Plain and Fluted Zinc.
Nails, Screws, Bolts, &c.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools, Bar Iron, Steel, and Tiles.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

WHITWORTH RIFLES.—The Undersigned have received a small consignment of Whitworth Rifles produced by the Whitworth Rifle Co., which they are prepared to sell at the following prices:—
Rifle complete, with sling, muzzle stopper,
Snap cap and sword bayonet........ Rs. 125
Or, without bayonet .... ,, 115
Bullets and lubricating Wads can also be supplied.
Bombay, 21st May 1863. W. NICOL & Co.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. McCOMBIE and WRIGHT'S, either on sale or hire.
Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.
Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.
Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.
Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.
Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.
A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT

TO BE RAFFLED.

A BEAUTIFUL CLOCK, going fifteen days, with Automaton playing, Turkish conjuror, singing bird, dancing girl, all moving independently. There is also one Musical Box working at the same time.

This Clock was expressly made for the London International Exhibition of 1862, and is the most wonderful piece of art ever landed on the Indian soil.

The Clock is estimated at Rs. 5,000, but will be raffled for Rs. 3,500, viz., 350 numbers, at 10 each.

The raffle will take place as soon as the list is filled up and the money paid. Apply to
ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers, Bombay.

Insurances, &c.

THE BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, which specially limits the liability of each Shareholder to the amount of his shares.
CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase to £2,000,000.
First Issue 25,000 Shares.
Deposit, on Application. £1 per Share, and £1 on Allotment.

DIRECTORS.
Archibald Boyd, Director of the Union Bank of London ....London.
Francis C. Braun, of Blessig, Braun and Co. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Chilton, of Holderness and Chilton, President of the Chamber of Commerce........Liverpool.
Francis Anderson Clint, of Clint and Co., Chairman of the Shipowners' Association ....Liverpool.
Charles B. Colchester, of Colchester and Woolner......London.
William James Fernie, of Fernie Brothers and Co.. Liverpool.
Arthur Bower Forwood, or Leech, Harrison, and Forwood........Liverpool.
Peter George Heyworth, of Heyworth, Pearce, and Balman ....Liverpool.
Thomas Harrison, of Thomas Harrison and Co......Liverpool.
Thomas Kendall, of Kendall Brothers ....Liverpool.
Edward Lawrence, of E. Lawrence and Co........Liverpool.
George Lyall, of Lyall, Still, and Co ....London.
Andrew Malcomson, of J. & D. Malcomson & Co...Liverpool.
Robert Maxwell, of A. F. and Rs Maxwell........Liverpool.
George M. Papayanni, of Papayanni Brothers........Liverpool.
John Park, of Williams, Park, and Co........Liverpool.
Charles K. Prioleau, of Fraser, Trenholm, & Co........Liverpool.
John Ravenscroft, of W. and J. Ravenscroft and Co.
Chairman of the North and South Wales Bank...Liverpool.
James Seawright, of James Seawright and Co........London.
Samuel Stitt, of Stitt Brothers and Co........Liverpool.
Thomas Wilkinson Tetley, of Hollinshead, Tetley, and Co. ....Liverpool
Thomas Stenhouse, Director of the Chartered Bank of India, &c........London,
Henry Threlfall Wilson, of H. T. Wilson and Chambers ....Liverpool

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Fletcher and Hull, Liverpool.
Messrs. Flux and Argles, Mincing Lane, London.

BROKERS.
London—Messrs. Laurence, Son, & Pearce, Auction Mart, E.
Liverpool—Messrs. Thomas Tinley and Sons.
,, Messrs. G. and T. Irvine.

BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, London.
The Union Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool.

TEMPORARY OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.
6, Cook-street, Liverpool.
39, Lothbury, London, E.C.

The business of the Company will be confined to the issuing of Policies on FREIGHT AND GOODS ONLY, and it is expressly provided, as a fundamental element in the constitution of this Company, that no insurance shall be effected on the ships themselves.

JOINT AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
STENHOUSE & Co.
LAWRENCE & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.,
Completely Registered, pursuant to Act 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 110
CAPITAL, £2,500,000.

Directors.
HENRY WILLIAM PEEK, Esq. (Peek Brothers & Co.), *Chairman.*
H. TROWER, Esq. (Trowers & Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman.*
JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq. (J. & J. Colman.)
CHARLES CURLING, Esq., (Charles Curling & Co.)
EDWIN FOX, Esq. (Halliday, Fox, & Co.)
NEHEMIAH GRIFFITHS, Esq. (N. Griffiths, Tate, & Fisher.)
SAMUEL HANSON, Esq. (Samuel Hanson & Son.)
FREDERICK WILLIAM HARRIS, Esq. (Dixon & Harris.)
SMITH HARRISON, Esq. (Harrisons & Crosfield.)
DAVID HART, Esq. (Lemon Hart & Son.)
FRANCIS HICKS, Esq. (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
JOHN HODGSON, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson, & Co.)
JOHN HUMPHERY, Jun., Esq. (Humphery & Son.)
MOSS JOSHUA, Esq. (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
WILLIAM LEASK, Esq., Eastcheap.
ANDREW LUSK, Esq. (A. Lusk & Co.)
ALEXANDER SIM, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
JOHN ROBERT THOMSON, Jun., Esq. (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq. (Orlando Jones & Co.)
Manager of Fire Department.—HENRY THOMSON.
Actuary.—W. P. PATTISON.
Solicitors.—Messrs. THOMAS & HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK,
Secretary.—HENRY GHINN.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department of the above Company, are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents for the Company.

THE WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £100,000 (TEN LAKHS) IN FOUR THOUSAND SHARES OF £25 EACH.

Provisional Directors.
THE HON'BLE M. SCOTT, Esq. H. BYNE, Esq.
R. McILWRAITH, Esq. R. HANNAY, Esq.
J. A. FORBES, Esq. SPENCER COMPTON, Esq.
R. L. TRACEY. Esq.
Solicitor.—MESSRS. KELLY AND HORE.
Treasurers.—BANK OF BOMBAY.
Secretary.—G. W. TERRY, Esq.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of erecting, establishing, and maintaining, under European Management, in the New Town on the Esplanade of Bombay, A FIRST CLASS HOTEL on the scale adapted to the present times and to the requirements of the rapidly increasing and constantly shifting population of the Capital of Western India.

Hotel accommodation in Bombay is at present notoriously bad in kind, and insufficient to meet the wants of the comparatively limited number of Travellers to or from Europe who pass through the Town. Indeed, even permanent residents in Bombay—now that rents have risen so high and that the space left in the Island for building new Dwelling-houses is so limited—feel the necessity for the establishment of an Hotel in which they could enjoy, on reasonable terms, some at least of the comforts and luxuries of European life. But when, in the course of the next five years, the continual development of our trade and the completion of the system of Indian Railways has transformed Bombay, now merely the chief town of the Presidency, into the commercial and industrial capital of the whole of India, and made this port the gateway of the East for hundreds of passengers by every weekly mail, the confusion and discomfort will be overwhelming unless preparations be made to meet the pressure by the erection of an Hotel on a scale of grandeur and comfort equal to that of the Palatial Hotels which have sprung up of late years, in consequence of the immense stimulus given to travelling by Railways and Steamers, in the great Capitals of Europe and America.

The Company proposes to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the building of a New Town on the space now occupied by the Ramparts and Esplanade of the Fort of Bombay, to secure a site, unequalled for convenience of access from the harbour, the European Town, and the Railway Stations, and being at the same time close to the sea, away from the sights and smells of the Native Town, and always open to the invigorating Sea breeze.

Under proper management, it is believed that such an Hotel cannot fail to be successful, and to return large profits to the Shareholders. Public opinion in Bombay is unanimous in favour of such an undertaking, and to those who have witnessed the marvellous development of Bombay within the past few years, and who know how eager is the demand for Hotel accommodation at present, it need not be pointed out to what an immense extent that demand will be increased within the next two or three years.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Officiating Secretary, Western India Hotel Company (Limited), Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Fort.

Insurances, &c.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year	1858	£196,148
Do. do.	1859	228,314
Do. do.	1860	262,977
Do. do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in London and Calcutta, 1834.
CONFIRMED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT
6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 64.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—Christian Child, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.
Directors
William H. Smoult, Esq. George Brown, Esq.
John N. Bullen, Esq. Alex. Walker, Esq.
C. S. Hoggs, Esq.
Local Director at Allahabad—Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
Auditors.
Harry Inglis Lee, Esq. N. S. Sweedland, Esq.
Physician—Alexander Webb, Esq., M. D.
Treasurers. *Solicitors.*
Bank of Bengal. Messrs. Frith & Sandes.
Agents and Secretaries—Messrs. Braddon and Co.
Madras Agents. *Bombay Agents.*
Messrs. Bainbridge & Co. Messrs. Leckie & Co

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.
Andrew Hay, Esq. J. Somerville, Esq.
George Taylor, Esq. T. F. Gray, Esq.
W. B. Tristram, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. F. Broughton, F.R.C.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1861 which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.	Annual Premium Payable after deduction.
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	May 1857	10,000	420	189 0 0	231 0 0
30	,,	10,000	480	216 0 0	264 0 0
40	,,	10,000	590	265 8 0	324 8 0
50	,,	10,000	740	333 0 0	407 0 0
60	,,	10,000	1,030	463 8 0	566 8 0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch
Bombay, April 1860.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline,* rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. *Programmes* containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

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